

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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DECISION ON U.S. ARMS TECHNOLOGY TIES DELAYED

OW260100 Tokyo KYODO in English 0040 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 26, KYODO -- The government will be unable to work out its policy on Japan-U.S. cooperation in military technology exchanges by the time Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and U.S. President Ronald Reagan meet in Versailles early next month, a senior government official said Tuesday.

The government said earlier its policy on the sensitive issue is expected to be worked out before early June when the leaders of the two countries have a private meeting on the occasion of the Versailles economic summit of seven major Western countries.

The official also said the government may require at least an additional two or three months to draw up its policy on military technology exchanges. Coordination among ministries is still going on, the official said.

While the Foreign Ministry is positively pushing the idea of requested transfer of Japan's military-related technology and know-how to the United States, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry is reluctant to go ahead with the U.S. request, according to government sources.

A 1976 government policy virtually bans export of weapons and related technology.

RED ARMY LEADER: TERRORIST STRATEGY ABANDONED

OW260148 Tokyo KYODO in English 0129 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Tel Aviv, May 25, KYODO -- Japanese Red Army leader Fusako Shigenobu has said her radical leftist group has abandoned its terrorist strategy because the idea has failed to win popular support.

The major policy switch was made several months ago by the Politburo of the Red Army, Shigenobu said in a telephone interview with a Japanese freelance reporter who recently visited Beirut. She has been in Lebanon since early 1971.

The reporter, Akira Kato, quoted the 36-year-old Red Army supreme commander as saying the international community has not tolerated the terrorist strategy.

The Japanese Red Army was responsible for the 1972 massacre at Lod International Airport in Tel Aviv and several hijackings. Shigenobu herself is wanted by Interpol for her involvement in a 1974 seizure of the French Embassy in The Hague, the Netherlands.

From now on, she was quoted as saying, her group will try to win international support in pursuing its aims, including liberation of Palestine.

The Japanese Red Army wants freedom for its commando Kozo Okamoto, now serving his life sentence in an Israeli prison for his part in the Lod Airport killings, Shigenobu said in the interview. But she added that she does not plan to take him out of the prison by force but by "political means." She did not elaborate, according to the Japanese reporter.

Shigenobu also said Red Army members are continuing military training in Lebanon, but she did not give the number of commandoes or the nature of the exercise.

MARKET-OPENING PACKAGE TO BE APPROVED 28 MAY

OW251423 Tokyo KYODO in English 1227 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 25, KYODO -- The Japanese Government Tuesday decided to finalize its new market-opening package by Thursday for approval by the Ministerial Council on economic policies Friday.

The decision was reached at the meeting of the bureau chiefs in charge of the 13 ministries and agencies concerned amid the likelihood that Japanese and U.S. agricultural officials, now meeting in Washington, will agree Wednesday on a set of measures to provide wider market access for foreign products, officials said.

Government sources said the package would consist of eight items, on six of which agreement has already been reached among the ministries and agencies concerned, including the liberalization of service trades, simplification or other improvement in import inspection formalities, and expansion of imports of manufactured goods.

No agreement has been reached as yet on the remaining two items -- farm products and tariff cuts, the sources said.

The sources said the government decided to reach a final over-all decision on the new package Friday, somewhat earlier than initially scheduled, to "maximize the dramatic impact" of the new package in the U.S. with an eye toward the effect on the U.S. Congress and other quarters. The hope is to have the news reach the U.S. before the three-day long weekend starting Saturday they said.

PLO'S AL-FAHUM HOLDS TALKS WITH DIETMEN

OW251149 Tokyo KYODO in English 1139 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 25, KYODO -- Khalid al-Fahum, visiting chairman of the Palestine National Council (parliament), talked with leading members of the suprapartisan Japanese dietmen's league for Japan-Palestine friendship here Tuesday and exchange views on the Palestine problem.

In the meeting, Al-Fahum spoke of an improving American atmosphere over the Palestine question, citing an invitation letter sent by the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee's subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East to Faruq Qaddumi, foreign minister of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Toshio Kimura, former foreign minister and chairman of the dietmen's league, told Al-Fahum that the visit to Japan last October by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat was an epoch-making event and that settlement of the Palestine problem was indispensable to peace in the Middle East.

Al-Fahum later paid courtesy calls on Hajime Fukuda, speaker of the house of representatives, and Masatoshi Tokunaga, president of the House of Councillors.

Al-Fahum arrived here Monday for a week-long visit to Japan at the invitation of the dietmen's league for talks with Japanese dietmen and government officials including Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi.



NORTH CONDEMNS 26 MAY SR-71 INFILTRATION

SK260822 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0743 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated a spy plane into the territorial airspace of our country to commit espionage activities.

At 0911 on 26 May the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated a SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the territorial airspace east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country to conduct espionage activities, flying over the waters southeast of Musudan.

Last 24 May, too, the rascals twice infiltrated a spy plane into the skies above the Kangnyong Peninsula in the west of our country and into the skies above the territorial waters east of Kangwon province in the east of our country.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have infiltrated the SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into our territorial airspace in the east and west of our country to commit espionage activities on 17 occasions since 22 April alone. Even after infiltrating the spy plane into the sacred territorial airspace of the northern half of the republic in broad daylight, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are trying to justify their espionage activities, clamoring that it was a flight over international airspace. This vividly reveals their hackneyed nature of trying to reverse black and white.

SOUTH LANDS ON CHEJU ISLAND DURING EXERCISES

SK242222 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 25 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascists staged a provocative surprise landing exercise on the coast of Cheju Island on May 22 with the mobilization of the puppet marines and air force, according to a report.

At dawn that day the puppet armed forces held a powder-reeking exercise in the sky and the sea, making a surprise landing at a target point by rubber boats.

Then, puppets whipped up a war fever, staging a street parade of puppet army units, amphibious tanks and various other types of equipment in Cheju City. The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is more frantically intensifying the war provocation manoeuvres against the DPRK with the approach of June 25 only to disclose its splittist and bellicose nature.

NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK260144 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0018 GMT 26 May 82

[NODONG SINMUN 26 May commentary: "Reckless War Racket"]

[Text] On 22 May the South Korean puppets kicked up another racket for war preparations off the coast of Cheju Island. Many marines of the puppet navy and aircraft of the puppet air force were mobilized in these war preparations committed in the name of a so-called landing exercise for securing a command post.

Along with its schemes to plan a new aggressive war in league with the U.S. imperialist aggressors and its endless armed provocations, [words indistinct] the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique again waged a joint landing exercise of the puppet navy and air force. This is part of a premeditated military adventure to aggravate the situation on the Korean Peninsula and provoke a new war.

The puppets termed this war exercise a defense exercise in preparation against someone else's infiltration into the rear areas. However, this is a preposterous notion. The Chon Tu-hwan clique is a truculent war maniac, warmonger and military rascal who plays a role as the shock troop carrying out the war policy of the U.S. imperialists.

They waged the large-scale Team Spirit '82 military exercise for some 70 days together with the U.S. imperialists. They committed extremely ominous armed provocations of firing at our side's personnel and guard posts in the Demilitarized Zone. Their schemes to build up military strength are being endlessly carried out.

Due to the puppets' criminal maneuvers, a dangerous situation in which no one knows when a war may be ignited is being created in our country. The danger of aggression does not lie in the North but in the South.

Who would believe a man -- who is running wild to prepare a new war after turning South Korea into a colony, military base and military exercise site of the U.S. imperialists and into a powder magazine -- who describes his offensive exercise as a defensive one?

They cried out for defense. It is a trick aimed at justifying their war policy and vitalizing a sense of North-South confrontation among the South Korean people. This is vividly shown by the fact that the puppet clique marched through downtown Cheju City the day after the war game with an honor guard, infantry unit, amphibious self-propelled guns [taegugyongpo tank] and a military band.

This was not for friendship between the army and the people as they advocate, but for inspiring zeal for war among the people. This was aimed at threatening the South Korean people by use of force and at turning them away from the struggle against the United States and fascism and for democratization.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique cannot cover up its nature as a warmonger; nor can it shirk its responsibility for aggravating the situation in Korea. The war maneuvers will only advance its ruin. The South Korean people will never forgive the criminal maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, which is using the people as cannon fodder for war after murdering them in league with the U.S. imperialist aggressors. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should immediately stop the frantic war preparation racket and step down from power without delay as demanded by the people.

#### UNIFICATION FRONT ON CHON'S LOAN SCANDAL ROLE

SK250430 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 23 May 82

[Statement issued on 23 May by the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland]

[Text] The unprecedented big curb loan scandal, which was recently brought to light in South Korea, is giving rise to much criticism at home and abroad. The grave nature of the loan scandal is that it is a crime directly connected with traitor Chon Tu-hwan and relatives of his wife. As is well known, the relatives of Chon Tu-hwan's wife, including her uncle, pocketed money to the tune of over 180 billion won by illicitly circulating premature commercial bills with a total face value of 710 billion won from February last year, when Chon Tu-hwan held fraudulent presidential elections, to April this year.

They offered a large sum out of this fabulous amount of money they misappropriated to traitor Chon Tu-hwan as a political fund and deposited the rest in foreign countries. The puppet General Prosecutor's Office in charge of the investigation into this case announced that the scandal is the biggest one since the founding of the state and an example of corruption. It is the most despicable scandal surpassing all the past financial scandals in South Korea in terms of scale and the method of swindle.

This biggest ever financial scandal has created great socio-economic chaos in South Korea. In this situation in which peoples' sentiment against the government is sharply growing among all circles in South Korea, banks are in a state of paralysis, the stock market is nosediving, a large number of enterprises are going bankrupt one after another, and the lives of tens of thousands of workers are threatened.

In a dilemma, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan hurriedly announced the results of the investigation and reshuffled high-ranking officers of the Democratic Justice Party and the Cabinet. However, this is a trick to conceal the fact that the case is a serious scandal in which Chon Tu-hwan himself is involved and to prevent its development into a serious political problem and a cunning trick to lull an increasingly indignant public opinion and bury the case in the dark.

Announcing the results of an investigation which they hurriedly fabricated, the puppets brazenly said that the intensive investigation had failed to find any evidence of political influence in the illicit transactions of commercial bills. Moreover, they dismissed as groundless rumors the allegations that part of the couple's income had been used as a political fund. This only shows that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is filled with trepidation in connection with the question of coping with the scandal.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan reshuffled the Cabinet members to call them to account for the scandal. However, he fired those who were not responsible for the case while leaving the puppet prime minister, deputy prime minister and finance minister, who should assume responsibility for the loan scandal, in their positions. This is a farce to silence his stooges who know the truth of the scandal, mocking people's sentiment although on the brink of an explosion.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring -- a group of swindlers -- cannot conceal the truth of the case with such a trifling farce, nor can it hide its crimes which have been brought to light. Every fact confirms that the real culprits of the loan scandal are Chon Tu-hwan himself and his wife's relatives. It is no accident that, branding this loan scandal as the Yi Sun-cha couple case, not as the Mrs Chang couple case, public opinion at home and abroad questions how such a huge illicit loan case which never occurred under the 12-year Syngman Rhee regime and the 18-year Pak Chong-hui dictatorship could take place in a short period of 1 and a half years without the influence of the power of Chon Tu-hwan himself and his conniving wife Yi Sun-cha -- the money lender of the Blue House.

In the wake of the illicit bribery case committed by one of Chon Tu-hwan's cousins, the chairman of the Central Committee of Food Processing Association, the even larger illicit scandal triggered by the relatives of Chon Tu-hwan's wife clearly shows that they are the chieftains of fraud, corruption and irregularities.

Since the first day traitor Chon Tu-hwan usurped power, he has babbled about the eradication of corruption and the three negative psychologies, the embodiment of clean politics and the realization of the just society. This is a brazen trick to hide his dirty nature. In fact, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is an element of unparalleled corruptness, even compared with the former South Korean puppet rulers, who were notorious for corruption and irregularities.

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland sternly denounces the big loan scandal in the name of the entire nation, regarding it as the inevitable outcome of the antidemocratic, antinational and antipopular military fascist system in South Korea, the worst sort of scandal which could be committed only by such immoral scoundrels as Chon Tu-hwan and his kin seeking only an easy life and pleasure, caring nothing for the country and the nation.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is the ringleader of swindle who has made a practice of hoarding money by illicit means, brandishing bayonets. It was none other than traitor Chon Tu-hwan who overnight grabbed all the fortunes accumulated dishonestly and over scores of years by the former dictator and politicians, misappropriated hundreds of millions of won by directly involving himself in all kinds of scandals, including the U.S. rice import case and the bribery case. He has feathered his own nest by wresting innumerable kinds of taxes from the people.

Everyone who plunders the people's fortunes and squanders national funds is a traitor and betrayer. Reviewing history, a corrupt regime has always brought about the fall of a country and a national ordeal, thus reducing the people to slaves of another country.

Traitors like Chon Tu-hwan have carried out corrupt politics and treacherous rule in South Korea. For this reason, the land of South Korea has been converted into a U.S. colony, its national sovereignty has been infringed upon.

In addition, human rights and democracy for fellow countrymen have been trampled underfoot and they have been reduced to victims of fascism and the policy of war.

Since the most corrupt and splittist regime reigns over South Korea, the country's peace and peaceful reunification is gravely threatened, the danger of war and permanent division continues and the entire nation suffers from the pain of division. The fact that the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- a group of unprecedented swindlers, military hooligans and traitors -- exists in South Korea becomes a source of disgrace and shame to the South Korean people, who value justice and democracy and aspire to peace and peaceful reunification.

If they leave the present military fascist system intact in South Korea, the South Korean people cannot eradicate corruption and irregularities, nor can they restore national sovereignty and realize the democratization of society and the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The corrupt military fascist system harming the nation's interests and aggravating the people's sufferings should be eradicated without delay in South Korea. Also, new politics and life without corruption, fascism and treacherous division should be created in South Korea. The South Korean people of all walks of life should not tolerate the corrupt politics of the rulers any longer. Furthermore, they should establish a genuine patriotic, democratic regime in the country and nation, overthrowing the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan regime through struggle and expediting the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan must not try to hush up the case and shirk his responsibility for it by dismissing or detaining a few underlings. The right to investigate and cope with the case rests with the people. The South Korean people will surely bring the seamy side of the scandal to light and punish the corrupt clan of Chon Tu-hwan, the principal offender.

#### SOUTHERN ACTIVISTS GUILTY OF SECURITY VIOLATIONS

SK250408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 25 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique held a hearing of intermediate appeal on May 22 at the puppet Seoul Higher Court and passed heavy penalties again upon persons connected with the labour movement and students, who had been charged with involvement in the case of the "Democratic Federation of Workers" and other cases, according to a report.

The fascist clique inflicted life imprisonment, as originally demanded, upon Yi Tae-pok, director of the Kwangmin Publishing House, member of the "Democratic Federation of Workers" of South Korea, on charges of "violation" of the notorious "national security law" and heavy penalties upon other persons and students.

As reported, Yi Tae-pok and other persons and students formed the "Democratic Federation of Workers" and the "Democratic Federation of Students," organisations struggling against fascism, and carried on righteous activities among workers and students for democratic liberties and rights.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique rigged up groundless "cases," arrested and detained a large number of persons and students and persecuted them. Finally, on January 22, the fascist clique sentenced them to heavy penalties on charges of "radical labour movement" and "backstage manipulation."

#### KIM IL-SONG WORK ON SOCIALISM REPUBLISHED

SK260505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 26 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries the work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song "On the Question of the Period of Transition From Capitalism to Socialism and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat."



In this connection the editorial committee of NODONG SINMUN carries the following words:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on May 25, 1967, made the historic speech "On the Question of the Period of Transition From Capitalism to Socialism and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat" to ideological workers of the party.

This historic work that newly deepened and developed the communist revolutionary theory on the basis of the immortal chuche idea indicated to our people the most correct road of successfully carrying out the building of socialism and communism by giving perfect answers to questions on the period of transition and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Especially, by giving a scientific exposition of the historic mission of the proletarian dictatorship and its basic tasks, the work enabled our people's power to satisfactorily perform its role and duty as a weapon of the class struggle, a weapon of the building of socialism and communism.

By furnishing a methodological compass for correctly solving the scientific and theoretical problems arising in the revolution and construction, it helped our people thoroughly establish the stand of chuche in all their thinking and practice.

This work is, indeed, an immortal classic document of great significance for the development of the communist revolutionary theory and accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche and is a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon for our party and people to victoriously hew the path to the communism under the banner of the chuche idea.

It carries great significance in studying and grasping "tasks of the people's government in modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea," the policy speech delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on April 14, 1982, at a joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Supreme Peoples Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The editorial committee of NODONG SINMUN carries again the full text of the work "On the Question of the Period of Transition from Capitalism to Socialism and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of its publication for helping the party members and working people in their study of his policy speech.

Follows the full text of the work: Recently, while studying documents of the party conference some scholars and others responsible for ideological work have put forward diverse opinions on the questions of the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Particularly, following the publication of an essay on these questions, opinion was all the more divided. So, I studied the data on the subject, exchanged views with scholars, and gave a short summary. But those who heard my views interpreted and conveyed them to others in their own way, with the result that they were distorted in many points. Since the subject under discussion relates to the documents of the party conference, it is a very important matter and can in no way be neglected. I will therefore discuss it in some detail.

Like all other scientific and theoretical problems, the questions of the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat, too, must be solved from our party's chuche viewpoint. You should neither cling to propositions of the classics and try to settle questions dogmatically nor be enthralled by the ideas of flunkeyism and try to interpret the issues as others do. Judging from the written opinions of several scholars and from other essays, almost all comrades either interpret the propositions dogmatically or tend to flunkeyism and attempt to follow the thinking of other countries. Consequently, they advance the questions in a direction which is entirely different from that of our party. You can never study and solve problems correctly in such a way. You can only arrive at a correct conclusion if you use your own faculties to solve the problems, free from flunkeyism and dogmatism.

Let us deal first with the problem of the transition period. To explain the issue correctly, it is necessary first of all to consider in what historical circumstances and on what premises the classics, particularly Marx, advanced this question.

Firstly, as we see it, Marx obviously had in mind the developed capitalist countries when he laid down his definition on socialism and formulated the question of the period of transition from capitalism to communism or to socialism. I think we must be fully aware of this fact at the outset if we want to find a correct solution to this question. What, then are the developed capitalist countries we have referred to? They consist of those countries we have referred to? They consist of those countries where both rural and urban areas have become completely capitalistic and the capitalist relations predominate in the whole society, with the result that peasants no longer exist but there are agricultural labourers, side by side with the industrial labourers. Marx had this kind of developed capitalist country in mind when he put forward his theory, and England, which he had visited and where he had lived and worked, was precisely such a country. In formulating the question of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism, therefore, Marx assumed first of all a condition in which there existed no class distinction between the working class and the peasantry, and he proceeded from it.

Now, to cite the instance of the most developed capitalist countries of modern times, their productive forces have become so highly developed as to make even the countryside fully capitalistic and, as a result, the working class is the only labouring class both in town and country. In a certain capitalist country there are tens of thousands of farms, all of which are very highly mechanized. Not only that, the electrification, chemicalization and irrigation of the countryside, too, is on a very high level. Thus, it is said, one agricultural labourer can take care of thirty chongbo of land in that country. What does this mean? It means not only that there exists actually no class distinction between the working class and the peasantry but also that the agricultural and industrial productive forces are almost on the same level. The only difference, if any, lies in the working conditions of the industrial labourer in the factory and the agricultural labourer on the farm. That is why Marx thought that the stage of transition to socialism following the seizure of power by the proletariat in those developed capitalist countries would cover a comparatively short period. In other words, he believed that because there were only two classes in society, the capitalists and the workers, the tasks of the transition period could be carried out in a relatively brief period of time and it would be possible to pass quickly to the higher phase of communism, once the capitalist class was crushed and expropriated and its property turned over to ownership of the whole people in the course of the socialist revolution. Yet Marx did not say that it would be possible to progress to communism directly from capitalism, without going through the stage of socialism. No matter how highly the productive forces may have developed and how completely the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry may have disappeared, it is essential to solve the tasks of the transition period before advancing farther. These tasks include liquidating the remnant forces of the exploiter classes and eliminating the survivals of the old ideologies in the minds of people. We must first of all take account of this point.

The second point is the Marxist view of the uninterrupted revolution, which we must take into consideration in studying Marx's theory on the transition period and in expounding this question correctly.

As you all know, Marx lived in the era of premonopoly capitalism, so that he could not clearly see the imbalance in the political and economic development of capitalism. Therefore, he believed that the proletarian revolution would break out almost simultaneously in the major capitalist countries of Europe and that the world revolution would triumph relatively soon. Proceeding from such premises, Marx presumed that the period of transition from capitalism to socialism would be a comparatively short historical epoch, and defined that the dictatorship of the proletariat would exist only during the time of the transition period, that is, these two could never be divorced. We must also take account of this point.

Lenin, too, we can say, followed in the main the Marxist standpoint when he raised the questions of the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Unlike England or Germany where Marx had lived and worked, Lenin's Russia was of course not advanced at all but was a backward though nevertheless capitalist country. Consequently, Lenin considered the stage of socialism, the transitional stage, to be relatively long and not short as Marx had theorized. But Lenin, too, following the Marxist view, said that a society where the working class had overthrown the capitalist system and seized power but where class distinction still remained between the workers and the peasants, was a transitional society being as yet not communist and neither fully socialist.



He further said that in order to implement total socialism, it would not be enough to merely smash the capitalists as a class; the distinction between the workers and the peasants would also have to be eliminated. Thus it was that Lenin finally considered the period up to the materialization of a classless society -- where there would be no distinction between the working class and the peasantry following the overthrow of the capitalist class by the working class -- to be the period of transition from capitalism to socialism or the period of transition to communism. I think such a definition of the transition period is fundamentally correct.

But the problem is that our comrades interpret the propositions of Marx and Lenin dogmatically, without taking into consideration the times and historical circumstances in which they were formulated and, above all, they think the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat coincide with and are inseparable from each other.

It is true that the period of transition from capitalism to socialism or community will only end when a classless society with no distinction between the working class and the peasantry is realized following the overthrow of the capitalist class. It can also be taken for granted that should the socialist revolution take place consecutively in all countries and the revolution emerge victorious on a worldwide scale, the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat would coincide with each other, and with the termination of the transition period, the dictatorship of the proletariat would also cease to exist and the withering away of the state would follow.

And yet, if socialism has been founded and a classless society materialized in one country or certain areas, the transition period should be regarded as terminated there even though the revolution has not brought victory on the worldwide scale. As long as capitalism remains in the world, however, the dictatorship of the proletariat will not vanish, and we cannot even talk about the withering away of the state. Therefore, in order to find a correct solution to the questions of the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat, we should not cling dogmatically to the propositions of Marx or Lenin, but proceed from the practical experiences in socialist construction in our country to consider the questions.

At present, certain people accept the period of transition from capitalism to socialism, but do not appreciate, in any sense, the concept of the period of transition from capitalism to communism, that is to say, the period of transition to the higher phase of communism. They use, however, the expression: gradual transition from socialism to communism.

It is the deviation of the right opportunists to regard the transition period as the period from the seizure of power by the working class to the victory of the socialist system, and to suppose that the historical mission of the proletarian dictatorship will end with the termination of the transition period, conforming the transition period and the period of the dictatorship of the proletariat to each other. Therefore, people with such a viewpoint say that following the attainment of the complete and final victory of socialism, which is the first phase of communism, and with the transition to the all-out construction of communism, the dictatorship of the proletariat has fulfilled its historical mission and is thus no longer necessary. This is a right opportunist view, which is entirely contradictory to Marxism-Leninism.

What, then, is the "left" opportunist view? Those who have the "left" view used to regard the question of the transition period exactly in the same light as those with the right opportunist view, but, proceeding from this standpoint that communism can be realized some generations later, content that the transition period should be regarded as the period of transition from capitalism to the higher phase of communism. By so doing they apparently mean to criticize right opportunism. It is all very well to criticize the right deviations; yet we cannot consider such views on the question of the transition period to be correct.

As mentioned above, it is clear that these people have all fallen alike into deviations in viewing the questions of the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

We think the transition period can either be called the period of transition from capitalism to socialism, or the period of transition from capitalism to communism, because socialism is the first phase of communism. But the trouble is that some of our comrades, enthralled with flunkeyism, either regard the transition period as the period from capitalism to the higher phase of communism in the wake of the "left" opportunist view or regard it as the period up to the victory of socialism in the wake of the right opportunist view.

Therefore, the point at issue concerning the transition period is not a terminological matter of whether it is the transition to socialism or to communism, but rather the question of where to draw the demarcation line of the transition period. Many people, having made a bungle of determining this demarcation line, are presently confused and have given rise to various problems. Both of the demarcation lines, drawn by those with either the right or the "left" view, are problematical.

By the higher phase of communism is meant not only a classless society where there is not distinction between the workers and the peasants, but also a highly advanced society where there is no distinction between mental and physical labour and each member of society works according to his ability and receives according to his needs. So, it is, in fact, tantamount to drawing no demarcation line at all to regard the transition period as the period up to such a higher phase of communism. Some people not only regard the transition period as a period right up to the higher phase of communism, but also say that it is impossible to bring about communism in a single country. They say, we will enter communism only when the world revolution is consummated. According to this view, the transition period cannot end before the world revolution is completed. These people interpret the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat as corresponding to each other, regarding the former as the period up to the higher phase of communism, while people from the rightist standpoint consider the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat as coinciding with each other, regarding the former as the period up to the point of victory of socialism. In our opinion, this is an extreme viewpoint.

It is also questionable that people holding rightist views regard the transition period as the period up to the victory of the socialist revolution. This viewpoint stems from the ideological view of abandoning domestically the class struggle against survivors of the overthrown exploiter classes, and internationally refraining from the world revolution, by opting to live at peace with imperialism. Moreover, they claim that the dictatorship of the proletariat will disappear when the transition period comes to an end. But how can this be? They are fundamentally wrong.

It will not do, therefore, to follow mechanically what is set by those who hold the rightist views, or to take as a model what is set by those holding the "leftist" views.

We must firmly establish *chuche* and settle problems from the practical experiences we have gained in the revolution and construction of our country.

As already mentioned, the questions of the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat as defined by the classics were perfectly correct under the historical circumstances of their times and the premises they had developed from.

Our present reality, however, demands that we develop them creatively and not simply apply them without full consideration. We carried out the socialist revolution under the conditions where we had taken over the very backward productive forces of a colonial agrarian country, and are building socialism under circumstances where capitalism still exists as a considerable force in the world.

We must take into account these specific realities in order to give correct solutions to the questions of the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Bearing this point in mind, I consider it to be incorrect to regard the transition period in our country as the period up to the higher phase of communism, and deem it right to regard it rather as the period up to socialism. But it is wrong to believe that the transition period will come to a close as soon as the socialist revolution has triumphed and the socialist system is established.

Considering the issue either on the basis of what the founders of Marxism-Leninism said or in the light of the experiences we have gained in our actual struggles, we cannot say that a complete socialist society is already built just because the capitalist class has been overthrown and socialist revolution carried through after the working class seized power. We, therefore, have never said that the establishment of the socialist system means the complete victory of socialism.

When will the complete socialist society ever come into being? Complete victory of socialism will come only when the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry has disappeared and the middle classes, particularly the peasant masses, actively support us. As long as the peasants are not working-classized, the support they may give us cannot be firm and is bound to be rather unstable.

The seizure of power by the working class is but the beginning of socialist revolution. To build a complete socialist society the revolution must be steadily advanced and a firm material basis of socialism laid. I have already emphasized this time and again in my reports and speeches. Nevertheless, some of our comrades, because of their flunkeyist mentality, have not properly studied the documents of our party but have shown much interest in what others had said. They are very wrong.

We must base ourselves on today's realities and take a correct perspective of all the questions from there. Since our country did not go through a capitalist revolution, its productive forces are very backward, and the distinction between the working class and the peasantry will have to remain for a very long time even after the socialist revolution. In fact, there are only a few highly developed capitalist countries in the world today. Most countries are backward, and were formerly colonies or semi-colonies like our country, or are still dependent on others. In such countries the construction of a classless society and the consolidation of socialism are possible only by developing the productive forces for a comparatively longer period even after the socialist revolution.

As we did not go through the normal course of capitalist development, we have the task of developing the productive forces in our socialist era -- a task which we should have tackled under capitalism. There is no need to make society capitalistic and go to the trouble of fostering the capitalists just to smash them and then build socialism, on the basis that we could not discharge the task which we should have completed in the capitalist stage. The working class in power should not revive capitalist society, but should carry out this task under the socialist system which it could not tackle in the stage of capitalist revolution, in order to build a classless society.

We must keep consolidating the material basis of socialism and boost the productive forces at least to the level of developed capitalist countries, and completely get rid of the distinction between the working class and the peasantry. To this end, the technical revolution should be carried out to the extent that the developed capitalist countries have turned their countryside capitalistic, so that farming may be mechanized, chemicalization and irrigation be introduced, and the 8-hour day adopted.

It was precisely for this purpose that we published the theses on the socialist rural question. Yet, our comrades do not properly study even the theses. We must always solve problems with our own brains, drawing on our party documents. What is the central idea of the theses on the socialist rural question in our country? The basic idea of the theses is to carry out the technical revolution in the rural areas and develop the agricultural productive forces to a high level. At the same time, it seeks to promote the ideological and the cultural revolution and gradually abolish the distinction between the working class and the peasantry in the spheres of technology, ideology and culture, and bring cooperative property up to level of property of all the people.

And these tasks cannot be realized unless the working class gives guidance and assistance to the peasantry.

It is our party's line to give material and technical assistance to the peasants and carry out the technical revolution in the rural areas by relying on the solid basis of industry. To this end, large numbers of tractors should be supplied to the countryside, fertilizers and agricultural chemicals should be furnished in quantities for chemicalization, and irrigation should also be carried out. Along with this, the working class must help the peasantry in their ideological remoulding and exert also a cultural influence on them. Only in this way can the peasantry be completely working-classized. It is in fact one of the most important questions in building socialism and communism to turn the peasantry into the working class. In this way we will working-classize the peasants and abolish the distinction between the working class and the peasantry.

We should not take to flunkeyism but should hold fast to our party's stand of *chuche* in solving the question of working-classizing the peasantry. We must develop the productive forces to a higher plane, get rid of the disparity between town and country and raise the peoples living standards by putting into effect the spirit of the theses and laying a firm material basis of socialism.

Only by so doing can we completely win over the former middle classes. We cannot say socialism has been consolidated or consider it has won complete victory before the middle classes stop wavering and fully support us. Only when they actively support us, can we say socialism has been completely realized. When we advance socialist construction and thoroughly win over the middle classes to our side, when we eliminate the distinction between the working class and the peasantry and build a classless society, we shall be able to say that the tasks of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism have been accomplished.

I deem it right to draw the demarcation line for the transition period at the border of the classless society, unlike those who are biased to the right or to the "left."

What, then, shall we say is the society that will exist, after the triumph of the socialist revolution and the accomplishment of socialist transformation, until the disappearance of the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry? It can be called nothing other than a socialist society, since it is a society free from exploitation even though it undoubtedly belongs to the transition period.

Needless to say, the end of the transition period will not immediately be followed by the higher phase of communism. Even after the close of the transition period, the revolution and construction must be continued and the productive forces developed to such a level that each individual works according to his ability and each receives according to his needs, in order to enter the higher phase of communism.

In my opinion, this approach to the question of transition period accords with the definitions laid down by Marx and Lenin, and it proceeds from the new historical conditions as well as the practical experiences of the revolution and construction in our country. This is a preliminary and not final conclusion reached by us. It is desirable that you make further studies in this direction.

Having given such a definition of the period of transition, how should we view the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat? The classics, as already mentioned, understood that the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat would coincide with each other. Then, if a classless society materializes and the complete victory of socialism is achieved in our country, i.e., if the tasks of the transition period are accomplished, will the dictatorship of the proletariat become no longer necessary? The answer to this is no. Even when the transition period is over, the dictatorship of the proletariat must be continued up to the higher phase of communism, to say nothing of its necessity during the entire period of transition.

Even after we have carried out the technical revolution in the rural areas, elevated cooperative property to the level of property of the whole people, working-classized the peasantry and done away with the distinction between the working class and the peasantry by solidifying the material and technical basis of socialism and carrying into effect the theses on the socialist rural question, the level of our productive forces will not yet be high enough to apply the principle of communism that each works according to his ability and receives according to his needs. Therefore, it will be necessary to continue to build socialism and strive to realize communism. It is quite clear that these tasks cannot be fulfilled



without the dictatorship of the proletariat. In other words, even when the transition period is over, the dictatorship of the proletariat should still exist until the higher phase of communism is attained.

But here is another question. What will become of the proletarian dictatorship once communism is realized in one country of certain areas while capitalism still exists in parts of the world? Even if communism materialized in one country or certain areas, that society would not be free from the menace of imperialism and the resistance of internal enemies who conspire with external enemies, because the world revolution has not yet been accomplished and capitalism and imperialism remain in existence. Under such circumstances, the state cannot wither away and the dictatorship of the proletariat must therefore remain in existence in the higher phase of communism. Should the revolution successively sweep all countries eliminating capitalism and allowing the socialist revolution to emerge victorious on a global scale, the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat would correspond to each other. With the end of the one, the other would no longer be necessary and the functions of the state would wither away. But inasmuch as we accept the theory that it is possible to build communism in a particular country or certain areas, it is entirely correct to view the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat separately in this way.

It is no revision on our part of Marxism-Leninism to consider the questions of the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat in this manner. It is our standpoint to creatively apply the propositions of Marx and Lenin to the new historical circumstances and the specific practices of our country. I think this is the way of safeguarding the purity of Marxism-Leninism against dogmatism and flunkeyism.

I am now going to say a few words about the question of class struggle in connection with the dictatorship of the proletariat. As long as the class struggle exists, there will exist the dictatorship of the proletariat, and this dictatorship is essential to class struggle. The class struggle has, however, various forms. At the stage of overthrowing capitalism this struggle differs in form from that after its overthrow. This has already been expressly detailed in the documents of our party. Many people, however, commit right or "left" errors, simply because they have no clear idea of this.

The class struggle at the stage of the socialist revolution is a struggle to liquidate the capitalists as a class, and the class struggle in socialist society is a struggle aimed at achieving unity and solidarity, and is by no means a class struggle waged between the members of that society at feud. In socialist society the class struggle certainly exists, but its existence is by way of cooperation for the purpose of achieving unity and solidarity. It goes without saying that our present ideological revolution is a class struggle; and it is also a form of class struggle to render assistance to the countryside to working-classize the peasantry; because the state of the working class aims, after all, at eliminating the peasants as a class and completing their working-classization through the supply of machines and chemical fertilizers and through providing them with irrigation works. Our class struggle is designed not only to working-classize the peasantry and terminate its existence as a class, but also to revolutionize previous middle classes including the intelligentsia and urban petty bourgeoisie and remould them on the pattern of the working class. This is the principal form of the class struggle we are now waging.

Also, within our social system subversive counterrevolutionary influences infiltrate from without and the survivors of the overthrown exploiter classes agitate within; so, the class struggle is necessary to suppress these counterrevolutionary activities. In this way, there is in socialist society a form of class struggle exercising dictatorship over both external and internal enemies, along with the basic form of class struggle which aims through cooperation to revolutionize and remould the workers, peasants and working intellectuals to achieve unity and solidarity.

In socialist society, therefore, the class struggle does not disappear but continues in different forms. It is perfectly correct to consider the question of the class struggle in socialist society in this way. In connection with this question, I should like to direct a few more words to the issue of revolutionizing the intellectuals. We cannot as yet say that we have fully worked out the correct approach to this question.

We once sent our intellectuals into factories to labour among the workers with a view to revolutionizing them. But it is doubtful if that is really a good way. We have cultivated the intellectuals because we want them to write, study science and technology or serve as teachers. If they were intended to labour in the factories, we should obviously made them workers from the outset, instead of providing them with expensive training. So, this way, too, is not quite appropriate.

Of course, it is a good thing to bring the intellectuals close to the workers to learn from them their organization and fortitude as well as their devotion to the people they serve with their physical labour. But this is still far from being an adequate answer to the question of revolutionizing the intellectuals. Many of our writers have been to the factories, and yet some of them made little progress in spite of all their work there. So, we cannot revolutionize the intellectuals merely by sending them to the factories to work.

What is important here is to make them strengthen their organizational life, including their participation in party activities. At present, some of our intellectuals do not like the strengthening of party and other organizational activities, and do not conscientiously take part in organizational life. They think that by strengthening their party life and by taking part in organizational life they are losing their freedom.

Those cadres who neglect both their party activities and party study, also go against the party's policies. Even the central party school does not strengthen the party life of its students, so that, after graduation, they cannot make the most of what they have learned and fail to work and live in a revolutionary way.

It is therefore of paramount importance in revolutionizing the intellectuals to make them take an active part in the revolutionary organizational life. Above all, it is essential for them to strengthen the party-cell life, refrain from displaying their knowledge, and conduct the party study well to arm themselves with revolutionary ideas. Further, they should neither be afraid of being criticized nor be unwilling to criticize others; they should intensify criticism and self-criticism and strictly observe organizational discipline. This alone will help them revolutionize themselves. People should cultivate collectivist ideas in the course of their organizational life in the party or any social organizations, and acquire the revolutionary spirit of receiving definite revolutionary assignments from their organizations and carrying them out without fail. The members of the party and social organizations should positively equip themselves with the party's policies and propagandize them, and should become the kind of revolutionaries that carry out their revolutionary tasks to the letter and in accordance with the party's policies. A revolutionary is a genuine communist. The communist has nothing to do with selfishness, which means seeking one's own interests alone. Revolutionaries must have the communist traits of working and living under the motto: "One for all and all for one." They must temper themselves with the party, class and popular spirit of serving the working class and the entire people.

The intellectuals will become spoilt in the end, if they do not take an active part in all organizational life including that of the party. There are many such instances. I should like to emphasize once again that both the old and new intellectuals should strengthen their activities in the party and other institutions, to do away with their liberalistic and petty-bourgeois mentalities and train themselves into revolutionaries.

Today I have dwelt on the questions of the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat in considerable detail. I think this should be enough to give you a general idea of the questions raised in the course of studying the documents of the party conference.



VRPR: KIM CHONG-IL GUIDANCE ON REUNIFICATION

SK251232 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 20 May 82

[Feature: "Ray of Guidance"]

[Text] Hello, listeners, how are you? All of our people call Mt Paektu the sacred mountain of the revolution. In retrospect, at a time when our people, who are proud of their 5,000-year long history, were forced by the Japanese from across the sea to suffer the loss of their country and to weep, the great leader Gen Kim Il-song climbed Mt Paektu, raising high the torch of national liberation, and began to lead to victory the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, which was aimed at annihilating the Japanese imperialists.

From that time, our people joined in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle while nurturing strength and courage, looking up to Mt Paektu where the sagacious Gen Kim Il-song stayed. Since then, Mt Paektu has been called the sacred mountain of national survival and the source of the revolution. Thus, Mt Paektu is a great and sacred mountain of the revolution linked to the fate of our nation and people.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, the nation's guiding star, first saw the light of day on Mt Paektu, the mountain of revolution which is the scene of sacred and noble history. Because the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il rose as the sun of future from this mountain, Mt Paektu will shine as a greater, sacred and solemn mountain of history.

The precious, historic facts hidden in Mt Paektu include a story of a sunrise greeted by the dear comrade leader there. It was on a day in September, 1971, 11 years ago when Comrade Kim Chong-il, our people's sagacious leader [chidoja], was staying in Samjiyon giving guidance on tree planting throughout Yanggang Province.

The dear comrade leader, who was busy day in and day out, climbed Mt Paektu early one morning together with people who were planting trees. Shortly after he climbed to the top of Mt Paektu, the glow of the sunrise began spreading, instantly painting the whole world with a glowing red color. This solemn wonder of nature appeared as if it were heralding our people's spirit and wisdom. Soon, the sun rose and began spreading its brilliant rays all over the world.

The dear comrade leader, who was deep meditation recalling the glorious history surrounding Mt Paektu, the mountain of the revolution, while looking at the awe-inspiring sun rays spreading down to the rivers and mountains in the fatherland, reportedly uttered meaningful words as follows: The torch of chuche, loftily raised by the great leader, will without fail shine on the dark land of the South and on every corner of the earth just like the sun rays of the Mt Paektu. Korea, country of the bright morn, will exist forever along with Mt Paektu.

The words uttered by the dear comrade leader while looking at the solemn sunrise at the top of Mt Paektu reflected his unwavering conviction to build a people's paradise on a reunified and independent fatherland by brilliantly consummating the glorious cause of the chuche revolution explored by the great leader.

Embodying and linking the revolutionary task of liberating the nation -- a task organized and led by the great leader since the time of the anti-Japanese revolution -- to the task of reunifying the fatherland, the dear comrade leader has regarded the achievement of this sacred cause as the most important mission assigned to him to hasten the final victory for the cause of the chuche revolution.

The dear comrade leader, who regards national reunification as the nation's supreme task and as a noble mission assigned to him [words indistinct].

According to Comrade Yi, who has been to the north as a member of an RPR congratulatory team, the dear comrade leader, who is making utmost efforts to realize the chuche-type reunification proposals put forth by the great leader, even sacrifices his own birthday for the sacred cause of national reunification.

It was on his birthday in 1972. On this day, the dear comrade leader attended to state affairs the whole day long, and then at night he summoned cadres to his place. Surrounded by the men he had summoned, the dear comrade leader, saying that the paramount task facing them was national reunification, taught them means to achieve the national reunification, one after another, till late evening. In an effort to infuse into the minds of [word indistinct] a firm conviction that national reunification will surely be achieved, the dear comrade leader devoted his own birthday till late in the evening to them.

He always regards the national reunification cause as his most important task. He has been unable to repress surging fury over the fascist military clique which is suppressing the revolutionaries and patriotic masses of all strata of this land struggling for national reunification. He would sit through the night thinking of the imprisoned patriots and feeling pain over the thought of those patriots who have fallen on the road to reunification and national salvation.

The dear comrade leader, who is vigorously leading the entire nation to (?national reunification), whenever bidding farewell to those leaving for international seminars or when receiving foreign delegations, always teaches the cadres concerned to do good work aimed at winning international support and sympathy for the cause of the fatherland's reunification, clarifying for them detailed measures.

It has been the firm will of the dear comrade leader to realize at an early date the will of the great leader, who intends brighten forever the beautiful land of 3,000 ri and let our people enjoy happiness from generation to generation, by reunifying the fatherland and establishing a paradise on this land.

Dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il who [words indistinct] upholding the revolutionary cause of chuche. Since the dear comrade leader is a man who has a firm will and determination to consummate the revolutionary cause of chuche in the whole land. He envisaged a reunified fatherland even when looking at the sunrise from the top of Mt Paektu.

Along with the noble thoughts of the dear comrade leader, who envisaged the future of national reunification even while looking at the sunrise from atop Mt Paektu, his energetic activities are continuing, without resting at night and without eating.

The morning of reunification is dawning. Now the hearts of the masses throughout the nation are burning with determination to hasten the day of honoring the dear comrade leader in the midst of the reunification plaza.

The new day of fatherland reunification will surely dawn under the rays of guidance of the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il, who is brilliantly inheriting the revolutionary cause of chuche explored by the great leader.

#### HO TAM CONTRIBUTES ARTICLE ON NONALIGNMENT

SK241110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 25 (KCNA) -- The first issue of AGE OF INDEPENDENCE, a quarterly magazine on the Non-Aligned Movement published in Pyongyang from 1982, carried an article headlined "Anti-Imperialism and Independence Are the Noble Ideas of the Non-Aligned Movement" contributed by Comrade Ho Tam, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Noting that the Non-Aligned Movement which is vigorously propelling the development of history in our era has expanded into a world wide movement, the article says:

Twenty-odd years ago it started its historic march with 25 newly-emerging countries. Today it includes nearly 100 countries and covers all areas of the world. The Non-Aligned Movement has constantly developed with a great vitality and magnetic power since it emerged on the arena of history, it is because this movement is based on the ideas of anti-imperialism and independence.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been true to the ideas of anti-imperialism and independence as a dignified member state of the Non-Aligned Movement. It regards developing this movement as an important principle of its foreign policy.

The great leader President Kim Il-song scientifically analysed the position and role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the world peoples cause of anti-imperialism and independence. On this basis, he clarified the revolutionary essence and mission of this movement and all matters of principle arising in its expansion and development.

Under the well-advised guidance of the great leader and the Workers Party of Korea, our government has made every effort to develop the Non-Aligned Movement. It has conducted dynamic and initiative activities all the time to cope with crises caused to the movement by the disruptive manoeuvres of imperialist dominating forces.

In the future, too, the Government of the DPRK will strictly adhere to the idea and principles of the Non-Aligned Movement by applying the chuche idea and do all it can to develop this movement.

To expand and develop the movement is an essential requisite for putting into effect the sublime ideas of anti-imperialism and independence; it is urgently demanded by the prevailing situation.

To develop the Non-Aligned Movement, it is imperative to achieve the unity of non-aligned countries. Unity is the life and soul of this movement and its source of power. In order to fight against the common enemy, non-aligned countries should attach primary importance to unity and subordinate everything to it. Maintaining independence constitutes a prerequisite and fundamental means for the unity of non-aligned countries.

If the unity of the Non-Aligned Movement is to be attained, individual member states should settle differences and disputes between them through negotiation, so as to meet the national interests of parties concerned and the general interests of the movement.

What is of paramount importance in upholding and translating into reality the ideas of anti-imperialism and independence at the present stage is to prevent the danger of a new world war and safeguard world peace and security.

Non-aligned countries should trenchantly protest and condemn the imperialists policies of aggression and war and administer sledge-hammer blows to them everywhere they stretch their crooked hands of aggression.

They should also maintain independence firmly and should not follow the imperialists policies of aggression and war or act as their agents.

In order to safeguard global peace and security, it is important to strive to dissolve all military blocs, dismantle foreign military bases and withdraw foreign troops from other countries and create nuclear-free, peace zones in all parts of the world. Economic self-reliance of non-aligned countries is important in putting into effect the lofty ideas of anti-imperialism and independence.

These countries should constantly intensify their struggle in close unity to shatter the old international economic order and establish a new one; and they should take positive and practical measures to strengthen mutual cooperation in many spheres -- food and agriculture, cadretraining and science and technology.

If the noble cause of anti-imperialism and independence is to be promoted, it is necessary to actively support and encourage the oppressed people in their struggle to win national liberation and independence against all kinds of domination and subjection.

No force on earth can check the vigorous march of this movement which emerged on the stage of history, reflecting the strong trend towards independence, it stresses.

#### FOREIGN MINISTER HO LEAVES FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SK251620 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 25 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and his party left Pyongyang on May 25 by plane for an official visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

They were seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok and other personages concerned. Czechoslovak Ambassador Josef Hadravek, Cuban Ambassador Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas and Soviet Ambassador G.A. Kriulin in Pyongyang were also present at the airport.

#### KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES REPLY FROM CEAUSESCU

SK260852 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 26 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, received a message from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the founding of the Romanian Communist Party.

The reply message dated May 22 reads: On behalf of the Romanian communists and people and on my own, I extend sincere thanks to you for your congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the founding of the Romanian Communist party.

Fully sharing your belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Workers party of Korea, our two countries and peoples will more forcefully develop in depth in the spirit of the consensus reached and agreements concluded at the talks which we held in Pyongyang some time ago, I wish you and the friendly Korean communists and people greater success in socialist construction and in the struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

#### KIM IL-SONG GREETES HUNGARY'S JANOS KADAR

SK252300 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1546 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 25 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, on May 25, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, on his 70th birthday.

The message reads: I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic people's Republic of Korea and on my own behalf, extend warm greetings to you on your 70th birthday.

The Hungarian people, under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party headed by you, have firmly defended the gains of the revolution, smashing all the manoeuvrings of the class enemies within and without, and are today vigorously endeavouring to fulfill the Sixth Five-Year Plan laid down by the 12th congress of their party.

Our party and people sincerely rejoice over all the achievements registered by your party and people in various fields of socialist construction.

I believe that the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of our two countries will further develop through the common struggle for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I wholeheartedly wish you greater success in your work for the prosperity and development of the country and good health.

KIM IL-SONG GREET'S ITALY'S ENRICO BERLINGUER

SK242220 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 25 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings on May 25 to Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, on the occasion of the latter's 60th birthday.

The message reads: Esteemed Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, on the occasion of your 60th birthday I extend warmest congratulations to you on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and on my own.

I am very pleased with the fact that our two parties which have long been on good terms with each other are in close mutual cooperation and solidarity with a common desire and idea on the basis of chajusong (independence).

Today the Italian Communist Party has grown and strengthened into a powerful force for the democratic and independent development of the country. The just activities of the Italian Communist Party and you greatly contribute to the world progressive peoples common cause of peace, democracy and socialism.

Expressing the belief that the relation between our two parties will develop favorably in future, too, in keeping with the unity of the peoples of all countries and broad democratic forces aspiring after chajusong, I wish you great success in your noble work as well as good health.

GFLAUK DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CHINA

SK251645 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1544 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 25 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea headed by Cho Yong-chul, vice-chairman of the C.C., the GFLAUK, left Pyongyang on May 25 by plane for a visit to China.

It was seen off at the airport by Choe Yong-hwa, vice-chairman of the C.C., the GFLAUK, and other personages concerned and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires and interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.



NODONG SINMUN MARKS TITO'S 90TH BIRTHDAY

SK251127 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1059 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 25 (KCNA) -- Papers here today dedicate articles to the 90th birth anniversary of Comrade Josip Broz Tito who was the outstanding leader of the Yugoslav people.

Noting that the life of Comrade Tito was a brilliant life devoted to the revolutionary cause of the working class and the struggle for the freedom and happiness of the people. NODONG SINMUN says:

He who won the deep trust of the Yugoslav people for his great exploits performed for the motherland and people became the top leader of the party and the state after the liberation of the country.

He firmly built the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, realised the equality and unity of various nationalities at home and hewed the path of socialist construction based on self-management. Under his leadership the Yugoslav people have turned their once backward country into a socialist country, independent and prosperous, by registering great successes in socialist construction. None of the changes that have taken place on the soil of Yugoslavia are thinkable apart from his leadership.

The article continues: Comrade Tito, one of the initiators of the Non-Aligned Movement, made tireless efforts to strengthen solidarity and cooperation among the non-aligned countries. He made a great contribution to the struggle for developing and strengthening the international communist movement and working-class movement and defending world peace.

Comrade Josip Broz Tito was a close friend of the Korean people. He bent positive efforts to develop friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and Yugoslavia. He extended full support and firm solidarity for the just struggle of our people for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The meetings between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Josip Broz Tito in Belgrade and Pyongyang in 1975 and 1977 were epochal occasions decorating a new page of the history of fraternal friendship between the peoples of Korea and Yugoslavia.

Recorded in the history of friendship between the two people are the feats performed by Comrade Tito in bringing into bloom and developing the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between them into excellent relations as they are today. Our people set great store by the friendship and solidarity between the two peoples based on complete equality and independence.

Our people will make all efforts to continue to develop the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation initiated and nursed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Josip Broz Tito. Korea-Yugoslavia friendship will steadily expand and develop in the struggle for socialist construction in the two countries and for the development and strengthening of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Today the Yugoslav people are making a new progress in the struggle for cementing unity and cohesion between nations and accelerating socialist construction based on self-management, by carrying forward the cause of Comrade Josip Broz Tito. Now the Yugoslav working people are striving to greet the forthcoming 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia with brilliant successes in labour.

Our people sincerely wish the Yugoslav people greater successes in the struggle for the building of a new society, independent and prosperous, closely united around the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Yugoslavia Government.



NODONG SINMUN ON PROLETARIAT DICTATORSHIP

SK251637 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 25 (KCNA) -- Papers here today dedicate articles to the 15th anniversary of the publication (May 25, 1967) of "On the Question of the Period of Transition from Capitalism to Socialism and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In an article titled "Programmatic Document in Developing and Enriching Scientific Communist Theory Anew" NODONG SINMUN says:

The work which gave an original answer to the question of the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat on the basis of the immortal *chuche* idea displayed a great vitality in thoroughly establishing the ideological system of *chuche* among the partymembers and working people and powerfully hastening the revolution and construction in the past.

The significance of the work lies, first of all, in opening a broad road to our people for successfully carrying out the socialist and communist construction by giving a perfect answer to the question of the transition period.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"When we advance socialist construction and thoroughly win over the middle classes to our side, when we eliminate the distinction between the working class and the peasantry and build a classless society, we shall be able to say that the tasks of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism have been accomplished."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song examined the preceding theory of the period of transition in close context with the historic circumstances and premise of its emergence and clearly set the demarcation line for the transition period and its historic task, proceeding from the historic conditions of our era different from those in that time and the practical experiences of our country.

The transition period must be continued up to the complete victory of socialism, not to the establishment of the socialist system, that is, up to the complete winning over of the middle classes and the realization of a classless society.

The danger of the revival of capitalism cannot yet be evaded completely in a society where the hostile classes persist in insidious maneuverings; where old ideas continue to exert corrosive influence; where there still remain distinctions between town and the countryside and class distinctions between the working class and peasantry; where industrialization has not been realized fully and where the material and technical basis of socialism has not been firmly laid, and such society cannot be called a completely triumphant socialist society.

The distinct exposition of the demarcation line for the transition period and the basic duty in this period by the great leaders revolutionary idea in the work has opened the shortest cut to socialism and communism.

The significance of the work also lies in the fact that it gave a scientific proposition of the period of existence of the dictatorship of the proletariat and its basic tasks to enable our peoples power to successfully discharge its mission as a weapon of class struggle and a weapon of socialist and communist construction.

The course of building socialism and communism is a course of a serious class struggle.

As long as there is the class struggle, there must be dictatorship of the proletariat and it is essential for the class struggle.

In the work the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song propounded the original idea that the dictatorship of the proletariat must exist not only in the whole period of the transition period but also till the complete accomplishment of the historic cause of the working class and made clear its basic tasks.

The class struggle and economic construction are the basic revolutionary tasks which a state of the proletarian dictatorship must firmly adhere to in the socialist and communist construction.

Another significance of the work lies in that it indicated the methodical principle for properly solving the scientific and theoretical problems arising in the revolution and construction and correctly grasping them so that our people could thoroughly establish their chuche-based stand in all their thinking and practice.

The immortal chuche idea is a powerful weapon which provides the most correct ideological, theoretical and methodical principles for the solution of all problems arising in the revolution and construction.

Now our party members and working people always view all the problems confronting them in the revolution and construction from the point of creation and innovation and solve them from their unshakable stand of chuche.

Such change in our people's mode of thinking and their ideological viewpoint is a precious fruition of the unique idea advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his work and the wise guidance of our party centre making energetic efforts for its implementation.

PROSECUTOR: EVERYTHING UNCOVERED IN LOAN SCANDAL

JK260145 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 May 82 p 8

[Text] Prosecutor General Kim Sok-hui said yesterday "nothing remained uncovered" in the prosecution's investigation into the curb loan scandal involving a former legislator Yi Chol-hui and his wife, Chang Yong-cha.

Speaking with reporters at his office at the supreme prosecutor's office for the first time since he took over the nation's top prosecutor Monday, the 47-year-old Kim said he believed the prosecution is doing their best to probe the scandal in which 20 people have so far been arrested for their involvement.

Kim said he was partly responsible, as prosecutor, for the reported public reaction to the results of the prosecution investigation into the scandal. He made a statement referring to public distrust in an official statement over the final outcome of the investigation by prosecutors into the case.

"I believe the prosecution is trying to arrive at the truth concerning the loan scandal. I also believe in the conscience of the prosecutors assigned to investigate the case," Kim said.

The 59-year-old former National Assemblyman Yi Chol-hui and Mrs. Chang Yong-cha, 38, are key suspects in the scandal in which the couple are charged with engaging in allegedly illegal transaction of cashing premature commercial papers received as collateral from the Ilssin Steel Co. and five other business firms headquartered in Seoul.

"I think the widespread rumors now in circulation will be clarified either in the course of the planned interpellation at the National Assembly or during the forthcoming court sessions," he said.

He pointed out that the prosecution has long been criticized for being unfair in cracking down on criminal suspects and that a minority of the public should also be blamed for being suspicious of any official statement.

A native of Chongju, Chungchong Pukto, Kim is the father of three sons and one daughter. His parents run a nursery school in his hometown.

The prosecution yesterday confiscated an estimated 19 billion won in property from former legislator Yi Chol-hui and his wife, Chang Yong-cha, who are the key suspects in the controversial curb loan scandal. Prosecutor Song Min-kyong, who heads an investigation team at the supreme prosecutor's office, said the prosecution would use the forfeiture of the couple's property to pay debts to their creditors. The prosecutor said it seemed insufficient for the couple to make full restitution for their creditors with the property totaling 19.5 billion won.

The wealthy private moneylenders were arrested on May 4 on charges of attempting to smuggle \$400,000 into the United States in violation of the foreign exchange control laws.

PARTIES DISCUSS ASSEMBLY SESSION STRATEGIES

SK260123 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 May 82 p 1

[Text] Major political parties yesterday discussed parliamentary strategies in their respective meetings as the National Assembly Speaker Chong Nae-hyok formally announced an extraordinary house sitting starting Friday.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) decided at an officeholders' meeting that it will have the minister of justice attend the extraordinary session to testify on the latest outcome of the investigation into the curb loan scandal.

Party spokesman Kim Yong-tae said further that the party also decided to call on economic ministers to clarify the government measures to stabilize the economy once shattered by the scandal.

At the meeting, DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan reported he failed to reach any agreement with the opposition camp on the duration and agenda of the forthcoming session as well as on the opposition demand for filing a motion for the invocation of a parliamentary investigative power.

The meeting decided to leave those matters to the discretion of the floor leader.

The opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), in a key officers' meeting, reaffirmed its plan to demand the parliamentary investigative power as guaranteed by the National Assembly law and to file a motion demanding the resignation of Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun and pertinent ministers responsible for the scandal.

The first opposition party also reaffirmed that if the motion for the investigative power is turned down at the steering committee, the party will table it at a plenary session.

As the ruling party has 11 members at the committee, one more than opposition lawmakers, it is certain that the motion would fail to get the mandatory majority of votes. Prospects will be similar at the plenary session also dominated by ruling lawmakers.

DKP President Yu Chi-song emphasized at the party meeting that "the scandal, the largest since the foundation of the country, should be thoroughly unearthed lest public suspicion should snowball."

He complained "Cabinet ministers who should have been held responsible for preventing the scandal were excluded in the Cabinet reshuffle last week."

Meanwhile, the Korea National Party (KNP) decided to file the motion for the investigative power in conjunction with the DKP and the parliamentary fraternity club, organized by independent lawmakers and those from splinter parties.

Floor leaders of the three major political parties yesterday agreed to hold the finance, legislation-justice and economy-science committee meetings during the special National Assembly session opening Friday. But, they were in discord over the opening of other panels.

After a meeting of the floor leaders, Im Chong-ki of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) disclosed he insisted that all the committee meetings be held during the special sitting, but Yi Chong-chan of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) opposed the proposal.

Yi said, however, that negotiations on the convening of other committees, including construction, commerce and industry and health and social affairs, will continue.

The floor leaders said that negotiations will continue on the convening of other committees, including construction commerce and industry and health and social affairs, as well as on the settlement of the period of the extraordinary sitting.

The rival parties have virtually narrowed down their views for holding the special session for about four days.

#### DKP QUESTIONS OFFICIAL'S REMARKS ON LOAN SCANDAL

SK251221 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 23 May 82 p 1

[Text] In a report concerning the Madame Chang loan scandal entitled "The Problems Viewed by the National Assembly Finance Committee," the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] on 22 May held that, "We regard the report on the results of the incident made by the finance minister at the Finance Committee as aimed at intentionally concealing the background of the incident." It further claimed: "We had the impression that the prosecutors attempted to reduce and conceal the scale and truth of the incident, rather than deeply investigating the facts of the case and the background of the criminals."

The report further says, "it is hard to believe that some 10 or 20 billion won could be loaned out in such a short time if there had been no sponsorship of a privileged class [tukkwonchung]. With the fact that there were illegal loans proved by the arrest of two bank presidents, the remarks of the finance minister, who said that there was no money illegally loaned out in view of the spirit of the Fifth Republic, cannot be justified at all."

#### MINISTERS SEEK LEGAL STEPS FOR CURB MONEY DEALS

SK260132 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 May 82 p 1

[Text] To the relief of the 1,000-billion-won curb money market in Korea, the government seems opposed to a legal clampdown but is taking a cautious step toward the eventual solution of the financial oddity.

In a get-together of Cabinet economic members, Deputy Prime Minister Kim Chun-song said yesterday that in handling the knotty issue of the curb-loan market, "consideration should be given to find a solution in the aspect of economic policy."

"The nation's reality," he said, "makes it hard to approach the matter purely from the standpoint of legality."

Similar remarks had been made by government officials since a big-scale moneylender scandal recently rocked the financial market but Kim was believed to have given more definite form to the government's position.

Interest income from curb loans are not exempted from tax under the existing law but the amount of taxes actually paid has thus far been negligible relative to the market size.

Present at the meeting, held at the Economic Planning Board, were those who had survived the major Cabinet shakeup early last week as well as new economic members. In addition to Kim, who is also minister of economic planning, Minister of Finance Na Ung-pae and Minister of Commerce and Industry Kim Tong-hui, seven other ministers were represented. This was the first such meeting since the Cabinet reshuffle.

The deputy prime minister told the economic ministers present that over an estimated 1,000 billion won is currently circulating on the curb market -- a factor which "characterizes this market as a necessary evil in the context of economic flow."

If the authorities undertake to enforce strict regulations on the market, he continued, this is sure to invite additional adverse side effects.

Despite the cautiousness expressed, however, the top economic policymaker declared that "now is the time when something should be done to work out both short- and long-term measures concerning the matter -- with careful approach."

In doing so, it is required to establish a new legal basis and bring curb money into the framework of the institutional banking system to encourage normal financial activity, said Kim.

As for the government's monetary operation this year, he said, "when the nation's exports become stronger in the latter part of the year behind a global economic recovery, a tighter money policy will be introduced to live up to the newly set target of annual 25 percent growth (in M2)."

This year's money supply target was recently readjusted upward from the original 20-22 percent to 22-25 percent, apparently in consideration of the persistent economic slump in the nation. Kim also disclosed that the latest government figure shows a yearly 29 percent gain in M2. M2, a broad gauge of money supply, stands for cash in the public's hands plus time and demand deposits at banks. The high pace of M2 increase, prevailing in the early part of the year, meanwhile, was attributed to a steady rise in time and savings deposits at banks -- a phenomenon which Kim said is usual in time of recession. He further said that the rate of M2 growth, if possible, will be pulled down to a 28 percent level by the end of May.



CHON'S FATHER-IN-LAW YI KYU-TONG TO RETAIN POST

SK251333 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 24 May 82 p 11

[Text] In its extraordinary meeting, the board of directors of the Korea Senior Citizen's Association on 22 May decided to hold the letter of resignation tendered by its Chairman Yi Kyu-tong, 72, for 6 months and appointed Won Hung-kyun, permanent vice chairman, as acting chairman.

Despite the fact that the chairman had tendered the letter of resignation assuming moral responsibility for the arrest of his younger brother, Yi Kyu-kwang, president of Korea Mining Corporation, in connection with the incident of Mrs Chang, the Korea Senior Citizen's Association has decided that the chairman had nothing to do with this incident and that he should continue as chairman in order to revitalize the association. The association also decided to dissuade him from resigning from the post for 6 months.

SCANDAL RAISES QUESTIONS ON OFFICIALS' ATTITUDE

SK251019 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 22 May 82 p 2

[Article by Hong In-kun, member of the editorial staff: "Public Servants and Dutiful Servants"]

[Excerpts] Around the time that the 21 May issues of newspapers made the rounds of Seoul's streets, with big headlines "Reshuffle of 11 Cabinet Members," "Secretary General Kwon Chong-tal Dismissed" and "Investigation Result of Mrs. Chang Case Announced", readers telephoned this paper, saying that nothing in the newspaper helped them understand the truth of the case. Their views on the reshuffle were identical to what the spokesman for the Democratic Korean Party said in his statement on the Cabinet reshuffle. They questioned the significance of this Cabinet shakeup, which left those Cabinet members responsible for a series of incidents, including the Mrs Chang case, in their positions. They wanted to know the reason why, if the shakeup was made to restore people's shaken confidence in the government, all Cabinet members concerned were not replaced.

Such a question from readers gives rise to another one about the minister of finance, who is directly concerned in the Mrs Chang case. Had he felt his moral and political responsibility, he should have tendered his resignation even before there was talk of an en bloc Cabinet resignation. Even if his resignation had been returned, he should have endeavored to earnestly request and entreat permission to resign.

Such an attitude of public servants, who should serve the people and realize weighty responsibility towards the people, stems from their degeneration into being dutiful servants who care only about the emotions of their superiors, a long way from the mission of public servants.

Mrs Chang's scandal was a case bred by the fact that some public officers, who ought to be public servants, spared no effort to play the role of dutiful servants because they were surprised to hear that she was a relative of someone in a high position. Had they possessed even a bit of the awareness of public servants, it might have been possible to block this untoward incident which shook the national economy to its base and threw it into utter confusion, placing a heavy burden on the people by increasing the bank notes in circulation by 400 billion won. It might also have been possible to block trouble caused to their superiors. And as a result, they might have excellently performed their role as dutiful servants.

Delivering a speech at the juvenile sports games, the governor of the sponsoring province used such terms as "by the favor" and "by the grace of", explaining the circumstances in which the province won the venue of the games. Unexpectedly, there were telephone calls to the newspaper, asking if it was necessary for the governor to use the term "grace".



The greatest cause of popular distrust of the government lies in that public servants are engrossed only in the awareness of being "dutiful servants". Their mistrust of the government leads them to rely on themselves, which, in turn, is bound to develop into egoism that fundamentally is opposed to social justice.

The moral reform campaign launched by the government to realize social justice must begin at the level of regaining public confidence. This is so because if the government is honest and keeps its word, there will be no citizens who will distrust the government and no people will not follow their government.

#### GOVERNMENT APPOINTS NEW VICE DEFENSE MINISTER

SK260856 Seoul YONHAP in English 0728 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 26 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government Wednesday appointed Army Lt.-Gen. Kwon Yong-kak as vice defense minister, succeeding Pak Chang-kung who became government administration minister May 21.

Kwon, 51, was born in North Kyongsang Province and has served as a division and corps commander of the South Korean Army.

#### HERALD HAILS CHON'S PACIFIC SUMMIT PROPOSAL

SK260119 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Dawning Pacific Age"]

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan's initiative for promoting regional cooperation among the nations of the Pacific basin gained a momentum as a result of his latest proposal to the visiting Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser for a regular annual summit meeting of the region.

The scheme had been growing for some time in the mind of our chief executive, who first alluded to that idea when he paid a visit to President Reagan in the United States in 1981. As the concept gained further shape, he proposed it to some of the chief executives of the ASEAN nations last year during his tour of those countries.

The Australian prime minister's favorable response to the proposal is likely to be conducive to inducing many nations of the region to become more receptive to the call.

A need to initiate a mechanism designed to promote cooperation among the nations of the Pacific basin has assumed increasing importance of late, particularly in the economic field, as the center of the world's economic power, having turned from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, is now shifting to the Pacific region. There have, of course, been scattering attempts to bring the nations of this region into greater harmony and cooperation, but their scope, vision as well as outlook were limited.

The difficulties have been that the nations of this region are composed of varieties of peoples, each with widely different economic and cultural background. The economic interest between such industrial nations as the United States, Canada and Japan may conflict with those of developing nations, which are in the majority. Even among the developing nations of the region, those in a similar stage of economic development may be suspicious of such a move by the other competing nations. Some unfortunate historical incidents of the past may also frustrate any attempt to bring them together.

Such conflicts of interest and differing views are bound to persist among nations. Nevertheless, there would also be a wide common ground for mutual interest. The most obvious would be a cooperative joint exploration and development of natural resources, which are abundant in the region but have yet to see the light of the day for lack of local capital and technical know-how. Possible benefits many nations of the region could reasonably expect from such joint undertakings would be enough to induce most of them to bury the hatchet and shake hands for greater mutual prosperity.

Other possibilities include promotion of regional division of labor, gradual reciprocal reduction of trade barriers and smoother transfer of technology, to name just the most feasible during the initial stage.

Starting out such an economic cooperative scheme among several charter member nations, it would then expand the field to encompass cultural and eventually political cooperation, while inviting all other nations of the region to join the thriving club.

The latest call for a regular summit meeting of the nations of the Pacific basin is a signal that the era of the Pacific is dawning. It reminds us that the time many run out unless we prepare ourselves for this fast-approaching new age.

#### DAILY URGES INCREASED JAPANESE DEFENSE EFFORTS

SK251055 Seoul TONG-A ILPO in Korean 20 May 82 p 2

[Editorial : "U.S. Reduction of Its Commitment and Share of Defense Burden"]

[Excerpts] According to a report, on 18 May Senator Cohen of the Armed Services Committee of the U.S. Senate disclosed that because of the pressure of its military budget, the United States will have to consider whether to gradually withdraw U.S. ground forces from Western Europe and to decrease its defense commitment in the world in the coming 5 years.

Senator Cohen is also reported to have said that the United States should share the defense burden with the NATO nations and Japan in order to successfully implement its defense commitment to these countries.

Meanwhile, according to a Japanese newspaper, a recent session of the full U.S. Senate approved a bill containing wording that when Japan's defense efforts are considered insufficient, the United States should withdraw part of its troop in Japan.

The keystone of the Reagan administration's defense policy includes the following three points. They are (1) A rapid and marked military buildup in any place in the world to cope with Soviet aggression, (2) Maintaining firm security in the Middle East and (3) the strengthening of joint strategies among its allies against the Soviet Union and the sharing of defense burdens among the allies.

In other words, the basic stance of U.S. defense policy is to firmly stand against Soviet aggression, renouncing the hope for world detente, and to block Soviet military expansion in cooperation with the West European countries and Japan.

Since the world oil crisis, stressing the need for Japan to more strongly defend its sea transportation routes the United States has urged Japan to contribute to regional security by increasing economic aid for neighboring allies and to independently defend its sea transportation routes of 1,000 nautical miles through the strengthening of air and naval defense capabilities.

Nevertheless, Japan has taken an attitude of evading its military role in this region, but not the political and economic roles, because of its constitution.

In a joint communique issued following the U.S.-Japan summit talks held last May, the Reagan administration declared that the United States and Japan have close relations as allies and expressed Soviet military expansion.

In connection with the declaration of close relations between the two countries, we want Japan to share the defense burden with the United States in the Far East within the framework of the present U.S.-Japan security pact. Of course, we want to see Japan increase its military capabilities in the interests of strengthening its self-defense capabilities and of maintaining its sea transportation routes. However, we do not want to see Japan become a new, big military power in Asia. We once again urge Japan to more actively provide economic cooperation to South Korea which suffers a heavy defense burden to defend against communism.

The Reagan administration has repeatedly emphasized that it will not withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea. We would like to say once again that we firmly believe that the U.S. pledge of the security of South Korea will continue.

#### PLAN TO BOOST OIL REFINING FOR EXPORT STUDIED

SK260207 Seoul YONHAP in English 0147 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 26 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Government is studying a plan which will encourage domestic oil refiners to refine the crude oil of foreign companies on a consignment basis and then export the refined oil products.

An Energy-Resources Ministry official said Wednesday that the move is necessary to boost the production rate of domestic refining facilities.

Under the plan, the government would revise the petroleum business promotion law which requires a 2.20 U.S. dollar per barrel surcharge on all crude oil brought into the country. As it stands now, the surcharge is a stumbling block in the execution of the proposed plan. The surcharge proceeds go to the crude oil stockpiling fund and the petroleum business stabilization fund, according to the official.

The official said that Korea is capable of refining 790,000 barrels of crude oil a day, but due to declining demand, only 58 percent of the facilities are now operational, refining a daily average of 460,000 barrels and leaving the remaining refining capacity idle.

The proposed plan would increase the operation rate to 80 percent, or 630,000 barrels a day.

Meanwhile, the Ssangyong oil refinery will soon conclude a contract with the Pilot Petroleum Co. of the United States to refine 20,000 barrels a day of crude oil on a consignment basis, a business source here said.

#### BRIEFS

NEW VICE CONSTRUCTION MINISTER -- Seoul, May 24 -- The South Korean Government has designated So Sang-chol, an economics professor at Korea University in Seoul, as vice construction minister. So, 48, who received his doctorate in economics at Harvard University in the United States in 1966, will fill the vacancy created by Monday's appointment of Yi Kyu-hyo as governor of South Kyungsang Province, a government source said here. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0909 GMT 24 May 82 SK]

LAWMAKERS LEAVE FOR FRANCE -- Seoul, May 11 -- A five-member delegation from the Korea-France Parliamentarian's Association left for France Monday for discussions with French leaders concerning the promotion of friendly ties between the two countries. Rep. Ku Yong-hyon of the ruling Democratic Justice Party is leading the mission. Another three-man mission, to be led by Rep. Yi Tae-sop, chairman of the Commerce-Industry Committee, leaves here Tuesday for the United States on an 18-day tour at the invitation of the U.S.-Korea Economic Council. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0031 GMT 11 May 82 SK]

TSEDENBAL ATTENDS TRADE UNION CONGRESS OPENING

OW210825 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1712 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 May (MONTSAME) -- The 12th Congress of Mongolian Trade Unions has opened today in the government house. More than 760 delegates are representing the 400,000-strong detachment of the biggest mass organization of the republic. Participating in its work are party and state leaders of the country and also delegations of 35 international, regional and national trade union organizations.

The greetings of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee to the delegates and guests of the 12th trade union congress were read out by Comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The 12th Congress of Mongolian Trade Unions, the greetings read in particular, is an important political event in the life of our country, taking place at a time when the working people of socialist Mongolia are selflessly and successfully implementing the decisions of the 18th Congress of the MPRP, a further landmark on the road of building the material and technical base of socialism in our country.

The MPRP Central Committee is confident that this congress will map out the main directions of work of our trade unions for the near future, their tasks in implementing the Seventh Five-Year Plan of the development of the national economy and culture, and will give a powerful impetus to the working people's labour enthusiasm.

The Mongolian trade unions as the largest public organization of workers take a prominent role in the political system of our society and make a worthy contribution to the building of new life on the Mongolian soil.

As our country advances along the road of socialism, the rights and powers of trade unions steadily increase. Guided by the Leninist teaching on trade unions, the party will continue enhancing the trade union's role in the social, political, economic and cultural life of our country.

Trade union organizations have carried out a considerable amount of work to consolidate their ranks ideologically and organizationally. Today a ramified network of trade union organizations embraces all work collectives of the country. The trade unions' real possibilities to influence all aspects of social life have increased.

Our trade unions, as an influential social force guided by the party, conduct a comprehensive work aimed at ensuring a steady growth of the country's economic potential, mobilising the working peoples' creative efforts at meeting production targets, actively drawing them into the administration of state affairs and management of production. The Mongolian trade unions take an active part in the solution of major political, economic, social and cultural problems of the nation.

Material production has always been and remains the decisive sphere of our society, the main area of the revolutionary transformation work of the MPRP. The entire organizational and educational work of the trade unions has been given a new meaning as a result of the adoption by the 18th party congress of the policy aimed at ensuring a growth of the peoples' well-being through a steady economic development of the country, raising the efficiency of production and improving the quality of all work, and fully using the untapped reserves.

Further on the tasks of the Mongolian people in the light of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and the role of trade unions in their implementation are defined in the greetings. [paragraph as received]



In conclusion the firm belief is expressed that the Mongolian trade unions will make a worthy contribution to carrying out the historic decisions of the 18th congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, to the socialist construction in the country.

B. Lubsantseren, chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian trade unions made a report. In the period since the previous congress the Mongolian trade unions took an active part in the realisation of the economic program of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. Then the speaker dwelt upon the activity of trade unions in organising socialist emulation drives in the country, in raising the quality and efficiency of work in different branches of the national economy, in defending the rights and interests of working men, in labour protection and the improvement of labour conditions. For the period under review much has been done in the field of social insurance, in organising the rest of working men.

The Mongolian trade unions, he said, have consistently come out for the strengthening of the international trade union movement, for peace and security among peoples.

The trade unions and the entire Mongolian people meet with approval and unanimously support the new peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at the Soviet Trade Union Forum, in his speech in Tashkent and at the congress of the Young Communist League. We consider them, B. Lubsantseren said, as an important factor enhancing the elimination of the nuclear war threat.

Dwelling upon the events in Poland he stressed that the Mongolian trade unions faithful to its internationalist duty emphatically support measures of the Polish United Workers' Party and the Polish Government aimed at upholding socialism in the country and voice solidarity with the fraternal Polish people in their struggle for the normalisation of the socio-economic life in the country.

#### UNEN SAYS PURGES IN PRC LEAD TO 'DETERIORATION'

OW191011 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1713 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 May (MONTSAME) -- The right-wing faction of the Chinese leadership conducts wide-scale purges all over China trying to consolidate their political stand, UNEN writes. The left-wing grouping in the higher echelon of power with Hua Gofeng at the head representing hegemonists of Mao has become the main target of the current campaign of purges. 18 million out of 39 million party members were recruited during the "Cultural Revolution." Now either banishment or dismissal from the party on a voluntary basis are threatening to all of them. The filling of posts by "those who collaborated with Lin Biao and the "gang of four" groupings" is strictly prohibited. Such "redundancy" affects the fate of 10 million people and this apparently will be a source of new political tensions in the Chinese society.

The purging campaign in China is the direct outcome of struggle and frictions between upper groupings. Right-wing deviationists headed by Deng Xiaoping have launched their last attack at the left-wingers to eradicate their influence. They are striving to complete purges until the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of China started at least in the framework of the central organs.

UNEN attaches attention to the fact that as a result of different political campaigns of Mao millions of Chinese citizens including the majority of cadres with secondary and higher education having been trained since the establishment of the People's Republic of China. [as received] The present purge will further deteriorate the lack of cadres in China with its population of one billion and unresolved political and socio-economic problems.

HENG SAMRIN SUPPORTS USSR'S ARMS PROPOSALS

BK251153 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1431 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 May (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, voiced his unreserved support for the Soviet Union's proposals to hold talks with the United States on the cessation of the arms race.

During his 23 May meeting in Phnom Penh with O.V. Bostorin, USSR ambassador to Kampuchea, Heng Samrin and O.V. Bostorin agreed to note that the U.S. and NATO's policy of seeking military supremacy over the socialist community is the source of world tension.

Heng Samrin stressed that the Kampuchean party, government and people struggle with the USSR and the socialist community against the Reagan administration's maneuvers of sabotage and intervention.

KEAT CHHON MEETS WITH CAR PRESIDENT KOLINGBA

BK220740 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] On 17 May, our Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by Minister Keat Chhon, special envoy of Chairman Khieu Samphan, was received by and held talks with His Excellency General Andre Kolingba, head of state of the Central African Republic, in his office.

Minister Keat Chhon handed a letter from Khieu Samphan, chairman of the state presidium and prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, to His Excellency President Andre Kolingba. He expressed deep thanks from Chairman Khieu Samphan, the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government to the Central African Republic for its active assistance and support for the just struggle of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the Kampuchean people. Keat Chhon told the president about the development of our struggle in all fields against the Vietnamese aggressors.

His Excellency President Andre Kolingba asked Minister Keat Chhon to convey to Chairman Khieu Samphan the complete support of the Central African Republic for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government. The meeting, which included Ambassador Hing Un, was held in a warm and sincere atmosphere. This reflects the friendship and solidarity between the two peoples and countries.

Minister Keat Chhon gave interviews to Central African Republic radio and television. He expressed his salutations to the Central African Republic, which has firmly respected the principles of the UN Charter and of the Nonaligned Movement. It has firmly supported the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations and asked for the complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea.

MIN KHIN ATTENDS KOMPONG SOM FRONT MEETING

BK181617 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1441 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] The front committee of Kompong Som City, 250 km southwest of Phnom Penh, recently met to review the situation in 1981 and to set targets for 1982. Min Khin, KUFNCD council deputy secretary general, attended the meeting.

According to the report presented on that occasion, under the leadership of KPRP and KUFNCD, the population of the municipality overcame innumerable difficulties in order to rebuild a new life in the past 3 years. The municipal KUFNCD committee's activities consisted of popularizing the political line of the party and front and encouraging the young to join the armed forces.

The population intensified production and appealed to those in the enemy's ranks to return to the fold. The front played an effective and active role in the local and general elections. Eight new members were elected to join the municipal front committee.

The meeting decided, among other things, to strive to heighten the spirit of proletarian internationalism of the people, to strengthen the solidarity between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, and to work at implementing the decisions of the Fourth KPRP Congress and Third KUFNCD National Council Congress.

#### SRV PROVINCIAL DELEGATION VISITS 5-10 MAY

BK141218 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0354 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 May (SPK) -- A Vietnamese delegation from Binh Tri Thien Province led by Vu Thang, VCP Central Committee member and provincial party committee member visited Siemreap-Oddar Meanchey Province from 5 to 10 May.

Chan Seng, PRK Central Committee member and chairman of the Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee, held talks with the Vietnamese delegation on the strengthening of militant solidarity and the intensification of all-sided cooperation between the two provinces .

A 1982-83 program of cooperation in agriculture, irrigation, basic construction, industry, communications, transport, postal services, public health and education was signed on that occasion.

#### SRV PROPAGANDA, EDUCATION DELEGATION ARRIVES

BK251158 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 May (SPK) -- At the invitation of the KPRP Central Committee Propaganda and Education Commission, a delegation from the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee led by Pham Nhu Cuong, deputy director of the department, arrived in Phnom Penh on 24 May.

The delegation was greeted at Pochentong airport by Men Saman, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Propaganda and Education Commission. Nuyen Thao, Vietnam's acting charge d'affaires to Kampuchea, was also present.

In the evening of the same day, Men Saman hosted a reception in honor of the Vietnamese delegation. Men Saman stressed that through this visit the Vietnamese cadres have brought to their Kampuchean colleagues experience in the field of propaganda and education and that the entire Kampuchean people warmly greet the important political events which mark the progress of the Vietnamese revolution.

In his reply, Pham Nhu Cuong, head of the Vietnamese delegation, emphasized the long-standing friendly relations which unite the two peoples in their struggle against common enemies.

#### AMBASSADORS VISIT PRK FROM HANOI 20-24 MAY

BK260519 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1434 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 May -- At the invitation of the PRK Foreign Ministry, the Bulgarian, Polish and Indian ambassadors accredited to Vietnam paid a visit to Kampuchea from 20-24 May.

The three ambassadors were received in audience by Shan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

During a meeting with Kong Korm, deputy minister of foreign affairs, the Bulgarian, Polish and Indian diplomats expressed their joy over great successes scored by the Kampuchean people who were rescued from the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime and who are valiantly struggling against the Beijing Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces to defend their national independence.

The three diplomats visited Angkor Wat, the former royal palace, the Tuol Sleng school-prison and common graves at Cheung Ek.

#### CUBAN COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES

BK210941 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1435 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 May (SPK) -- At the invitation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Communications, Transport and Posts, a delegation of the Cuban Ministry of Communications, led by its Deputy Minister Manuel Garcia, arrived today in Phnom Penh for a visit.

It was welcomed upon arrival by Chhim Seng, deputy minister of communication, transport and posts; and other personalities. The representative of the Cuban Embassy to Kampuchea was also present at the delegation's arrival.

#### Meets With Chan Si

BK251324 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1436 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 May (SPK) -- Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in Phnom Penh today the Cuban Communications Ministry delegation led by Deputy Minister Manuel Garcia.

Chairman Chan Si expressed his gratitude to the Cuban party, government and people for their aid and support for the Kampuchean people.

He talked about the maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialist and reactionary circles of the ASEAN countries aimed at sabotaging the Kampuchean revolution. Under the leadership of the KPRP, he said, the Kampuchean people have defended and advanced their country toward socialism in close cooperation with Vietnam, Laos, the USSR and fraternal socialist countries.

Manuel Garcia highly appreciated the progress achieved by the Kampuchean people under the just leadership of the KPRP and energetically condemned the genocidal crime perpetrated by the Pol Pot gang against the Kampuchean people.

The head of the Cuban delegation pledged to strengthen cooperation in the posts and communications sector between the two countries.

Also present at the audience were Chhim Seng, deputy minister of posts and communications; and Miguel Fuentes Fraga, acting charge d'affaires of Cuba to Kampuchea.

The Cuban communications delegation left Phnom Penh on the same day.

An official report on the printing of postal stamps in Cuba for Kampuchea was signed at the end of this visit.

During their stay, the Cuban guests visited orphanage No 2, the former royal palace, the national museum, the Tuol Sleng school-prison and the Cheung Ek mass graves.

SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

BK190631 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1432 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 May (SPK) -- At the invitation of the Kampuchean ministry of trade, a Soviet trade delegation led by N.M. Joukov, chief of the Asian department of the Ministry of Foreign Trade [name and title as received], arrived in Phnom Penh on Monday, 17 May, for a visit to Kampuchea.

It was welcomed on its arrival by Thong Chan, deputy minister of trade and other personalities. V.A. Youchthenko, trade representative of the USSR to Kampuchea, [name and title as received] was also present on the delegation's arrival.

YOS POR, DELEGATION VISIT KOMPONG CHHNANG

BK160905 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] A delegation of the KUFNCD council led by Comrade Yos Por, secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council, paid a visit to Kompong Chhnang province on 2 May. During its stay in Kompong Chhnang, the delegation attended a meeting held to sum up achievements in 1981 and set plans for 1982 by the provincial front committee. On this occasion Comrade Secretary General Yos Por made a speech stressing the significance of the great victories won by the people in the province in the advance toward socialism. He expressed high appreciation of the brilliant successes scored by the population of Kompong Chhnang Province, regarding them as evident achievements which reflect the warm confidence of the people in the future of the nation.

The delegation also paid a visit to comrade Vietnamese experts attached to the province and toured Kompong Tralach District where it attended a meeting there. The delegation returned to Phnom Penh on 5 May.

HUNGARIAN LEADERS THANK OFFICIALS FOR GREETINGS

Heng Samrin

BK200745 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, and Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Heng Samrin, KPRP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the PRK Council of State. The message reads: We sincerely thank you for your fraternal greetings and best wishes sent to us on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of our country's liberation day. We are convinced that the fraternal relations between our two parties, countries and peoples will develop further in accordance with Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and will achieve more successes. We wish the Kampuchean people new victories for the progress in your national defense.

Chea Sim

BK211200 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Comrade Antal Apro, National Assembly president of the Hungarian People's Republic, has sent a message of thanks to Comrade Chea Sim, PRK National Assembly chairman, for his congratulatory message on the 37th anniversary of Hungary's liberation day. The message of thanks reads:



I sincerely thank you for your warm congratulations and best wishes sent to me on the 37th liberation anniversary of my country. I am convinced that relations between our two countries will develop further in the interest of our two peoples and all progressive mankind in the world.

GDR AMBASSADOR PAYS FAREWELL VISITS TO OFFICIALS

Heng Samrin

BK160304 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 May (SPK) -- Rolf Dach, GDR ambassador to Kampuchea, on Friday [14 May] paid a farewell visit to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, before leaving his post.

The outgoing head of the GDR diplomatic mission stressed the deepening of the all-round relations between the parties, governments and peoples of the GDR and Kampuchea. He thanked the Kampuchean party and government for the amenities accorded him during his mission in Kampuchea. He declared he was convinced the multifaceted cooperation -- particularly in the economic field -- between Kampuchea and the GDR has grown stronger.

General Secretary Heng Samrin expressed satisfaction at the brilliant successes of the GDR ambassador and great appreciation of the GDR's aid and support for the Kampuchean people.

Chea Sim

BK160644 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1429 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 May (SPK) -- The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR, Rolf Dach, today paid a farewell visit to Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the KUFNCD Council.

The GDR ambassador affirmed that the GDR party, government and people are always on the side of the Kampuchean people in their struggle and declared himself convinced that GDR-Kampuchean relations, based on proletarian internationalism, have developed.

Chea Sim expressed his deep gratitude to the GDR party, government and people for their material and moral aid to the rebirth of the Kampuchean people.

Chea Sim wished Ambassador Rolf Dach and, through him, Socialist Unity Party of Germany General Secretary Erich Honecker and other GDR leaders the best of health and success.

DRY SEASON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS REPORTED

BK260530 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 May (SPK) -- During the dry season, peasants all across the country grew 147,700 hectares of rice -- 63,700 hectares more than last year.

Kandal, Takeo, Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Kampot and Stung Treng Provinces exceeded the plan.

The Agriculture Ministry provided the population with 3,600 tons of rice seed, 23,800 tons of chemical fertilizer, 70,000 liters of insecticide, 100 tons of raticide, 2,730 sprayers, 700 threshers and other agricultural instruments.

Phnom Penh municipality, Kandal, Kompong Cham, Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Takeo Provinces undertook experimental cultivation of 31,810 hectares of the IR-36 strain.

TRADE MINISTRY REPORTS ON PADDY PURCHASES

BK160248 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1436 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 May (SPK) -- The people throughout the country have sold 160,000 tons of paddy to the state, 50,000 tons above the projected plan, a report by the Trade Ministry states.

During a meeting that opened in Phnom Penh on 12 May and attended by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Chan Si, Trade Minister Tang Saroem reported that this year the trade services achieved great successes in the purchase of paddy from the people. In return, they sold 16,000 tons of cooking salt, 1,800 tons of vegetable oil, 4,700,000 meters of cloth and other items to the people. They also distributed 1,533,000 gunny bags to various provinces.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Chan Si urged the meeting participants to take care of the paddy purchased by the state and to prepare the necessary means in order to carry out the purchasing plan for 1982-83.

VODK REPORTS RECENT LNLF GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

BK260222 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Here is a report on the Lao National Liberation Front's [LNLF] guerrilla activities:

On 18 April the LNLF guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese enemies when they moved from (Chi Lak) village to (Pho) village. Two Vietnamese soldiers were killed and four others wounded. On the same day, the guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemies at the (Priel) position, killing four of them and wounding five others. One of the enemies who stepped on a landmine was killed.

On 17 May the Vietnamese enemies stepped on landmines set by the LNLF guerrillas on the (Me Mun) road, causing 3 casualties.

On 18 May Vietnamese soldiers moving from (Peou) village to (Me Mun) stepped on landmines and two of them were killed.

In sum, the LNLF guerrillas inflicted 21 casualties on the Vietnamese enemies.

ARMY DIVISION CONDUCTS MILITARY EXERCISE

BK251148 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] After conducting a 4-day military exercise as ordered by the National Defense Ministry, on the morning of 22 May 1982, Army Division B brilliantly concluded its war game. The military exercise was carried out under the following scenario: The entire division had made combat preparations to cope with an emergency situation; the division was to be commanded on a war footing; the division was organized and directed to take the initiative to wipe out the enemy; and the entire division was to forge high determination to attack the enemy quickly.

The objectives of this military exercise were to familiarize officers and men with the coordination of combat action with other units; to train cadres in organizing and commanding their units under a wide range of situations; and to train commanding officers and staff organizations in the coordination of combat so that they can appraise the situation and make correct decisions under every circumstance, and be able to study the situation and correctly and skillfully judge developments.

After completing the exercise on coping with an emergency situation, the entire division engaged in an exercise involving an advance to seize enemy territory and to set up positions along a stretch of road more than 100 km long. Although they encountered numerous difficulties during the exercise, all units managed to seize enemy areas and to set up forward positions in accordance with the plan outlined by the division. The successful conclusion of the exercise clearly displayed a high sense of determination of all officers and men in carrying out their duties. All of them managed to completely fulfill all the regulations for a military exercise. They viewed a military exercise as an actual encounter with the enemy. Thanks to the outstanding lessons drawn from previous military exercises, the division was able to carry out this exercise effectively. The division officers at all levels fully understood their rights and duties, studied and firmly grasped the situation, and knew how to correctly and rapidly make decisions based on developments.

In addition to allowing the division to learn numerous rich combat lessons, the exercise was also meant to fulfill the call of the second part of the political report presented by the party Central Committee at the Third LPRP Congress dealing with the line, orientations and tasks of the new stage of our revolution, saying that we must step up the task of national defense and public security, safeguard national independence, and build Laos into a peaceful, independent, unified and socialist country.

At a meeting to review the strong and weak points of the exercise, Maj Gen Somsak Saisongkham, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and assistant chief of staff of the LPLA; Brig Gen Choummali Sai-Gnakon, member of the party Central Committee and assistant director of the LPLA General Staff Department; and Brig Gen Kongsi, assistant director of the LPLA Political Department, took turns hailing the great achievements scored by the division, saying that they were important contributions to the struggle to build and defend our socialist country. At the same time, officers and men representing the three general departments attached to the National Defense Ministry and officers and men from various other units, schools and commanding organizations throughout the country also highly acclaimed the success of the exercise and pledged to apply the experiences drawn from this exercise to the situation in their respective units with a view to marching forward to fulfill all the historical tasks of our army in the immediate future and in the years to come.

CLASHES ON THAI-BURMESE BORDER REPORTED

BK150644 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] According to reports from Bangkok on 13 May, on 10 and 11 May bloody clashes took place along the Thai-Burmese border between Thai troops and the forces of Khun Sa -- Beijing's lackey.

Khun Sa's forces have regularly engaged in sabotage and drug trafficking activities in the [word indistinct] area. Both sides suffered casualties during the clashes. Two Thai patrol helicopters were badly damaged by Khun Sa's forces. The Thai side killed eight of Khun Sa's soldiers and captured a quantity of opium.

'ARAFAT GREETES KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN ON REELECTION

BK211145 Vientiane KPL in English 0932 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 21 May (KPL) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolutionary force, recently congratulated the reelection of Kaysone Phomvihan as general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP).

The reelection of Kaysone Phomvihan as general secretary of the LPRP CC, said the message, shows deep confidence of the Lao people and party have for the Lao party leader.

Yasir 'Arafat, on behalf of Palestinian people, seized the occasion to thank the Lao people and party for their support in the former's struggle against the imperialists, Zionists and reactionaries and for their inalienable right to establish the Palestine state.

The message finally wished the Lao party to gain achievements and successes for the benefit of the Lao people.

DPRK PREMIER YI THANKS KAYSONE FOR GREETINGS

BK161027 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] On 30 April Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK, sent a message to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, prime minister of the LPDR. The message reads:

I would like to thank you for sending me warm congratulations on the occasion of my reelection as premier of the DPRK. On this occasion, I wish you new successes in your highly responsible tasks.

POLISH TRADE DELEGATION VISITS VIENTIANE

BK221300 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 22 May (OANA-KPL) -- Lao trade officials, yesterday, held talks with the visiting trade delegation of the Polish People's Republic.

The discussion was centered on 1982 and 5-year trade cooperation between the two countries.

Leading Lao delegation at the talks was Nousai Sitthisai, acting minister of industry and trade, and Marek Czurley, ambassador to Laos, headed the Polish delegation. The Polish delegation arrived here on May 20 for an official visit at the invitation of the Industry and Trade Ministry.

Calls on Vice Premier

BK251202 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 25 May (OANA-KPL) -- The visiting Polish trade delegation, on May 24, paid a courtesy visit to Sali Vongkhamsao, vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee.

During the meeting which proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere, Marek Gzurley, Polish ambassador to Laos who also acts as head of the delegation, briefed the Lao vice premier of successful activities of his delegation and thanked the Lao side for warm welcome given to it.

Sali Vongkhamsao, in his appraisal of the visit, said that the delegation has contributed to the strengthening of the friendship relations, solidarity and cooperation between the two countries.

The Lao side also expressed gratitude to the Polish party, government and people for their past and present assistance to the cause of the Lao revolution.

17 'MISLED' PERSONS SURRENDER TO AUTHORITIES

BK140950 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] In late April, 17 misled compatriots, deciding to come back to the fold of their motherland, gave themselves up with weapons to the local administration of Viang Phoukha District in Luang Namtha Province. These misled compatriots had fled to a foreign country because they fell for the deceitful propaganda of the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the imperialists and other reactionary forces. They were subsequently hired as espionage agents and bandits and were smuggled into our country to create disturbances in various localities to serve the enemies' dark scheme of opposing the advancement of the Lao revolution as well as the revolutions in the other Indochinese countries.

The compatriot returnees were warmly welcomed and given good care by the local administration which will assist them to become good citizens who can contribute to the task of national defense and national construction and can cooperate well with their other fellow Lao compatriots.

SISANA SISAN LEAVES FOR PRAGUE, TASHKENT

BK201205 Vientiane KPL in English 0940 GMT 20 May 82

Vientiane, 20 May (KPL) -- Sisana Sisan, minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism, yesterday afternoon left here to attend the ministerial conference on culture to be held in Prague.

Cultural ministers of socialist countries are to meet early next month.

Sisana Sisan is also to attend a film festival in Tashkent scheduled to be held from May 25.



THAI GENERAL INTERVIEWED ON VIETNAMESE REFUGEES

BK240637 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 24 May 82 p 5

["Excerpts" of "exclusive" interview with Maj Gen Fuangchaloei Anirutthewa, "senior officer" of Thailand's Internal Security Operations Command, with unidentified NATION REVIEW correspondent -- date not given]

[Text] Q: What is the latest situation in regard to the Vietnamese who fled here during 1945-56, or the so-called "Dien Bien Phu" era refugees? There have been meetings in Bangkok and other places but their repatriation hasn't resumed. Also, there have been reports that existing laws and regulations related to illegal immigrants may be streamlined into one. Could you elaborate on these issues?

A: Now we have some laws and regulations to authorize our officials to take appropriate actions and measures over the issue. You know, the actions and measures we deem appropriate to maintain security of our country must be streamlined, otherwise, our authorities could be discouraged in the course of their actions. They would be in disadvantageous positions when the cases they handle are fought in the court. So, we have been trying to update our laws involving these displaced persons to eliminate practical problems.

For example, our old law stated that anybody born on Thai soil would be given Thai nationality. The law had been in force for a long time until one day when we thought it had some loopholes. We thought that the stipulations in the law were unreasonable, given that offspring born to foreign diplomats here are not considered Thai people. The birthplace alone would not be enough to determine their loyalty to our country and this is why they are not granted Thai nationality. By logical extension, the children given birth by illegal immigrants here would not be automatically given Thai nationality.

Do you think that we should give Thai nationality to an infant born, say, to a Laotian woman who crossed the Mekong River just to bring forth her child?

This is why the committee to control Vietnamese refugees advised the government to announce the Revolutionary Party Order No. 337. The order which went into force in 1972 overruled the old nationality law. As you might have known, the legislation says that children born on Thai territory would be given Thai nationality only when an interior minister approves it.

Another way is an act to preserve some occupations for the Thai people and limit jobs for illegal immigrants. Under the act, illegal immigrants are required to get work permits from provincial commerce officers before they are allowed to work in the limited fields. They are also obliged to pay fees for their work permits for the first time. The rationale behind the legislation is that the illegal immigrants won't stay for good in our country. The occupations allowed to them would only help them survive on their own pending their return to their native countries.

The act was enforced about a few years ago, but the ministerial regulations based on the law were just announced last year.

Q: How did the "Dien Bien Phu" refugees react to the new law?

A: Naturally, they voiced strong objection because they are allowed to take up only 23 kinds of occupations. They are banned from pursuing such occupations as photography business, running repairing garages, lathing and operating drug stores. The law stipulates so because there had been evidence showing that some illegal immigrants had been making use of their occupations to support communist insurgency in the jungles.

For instance, a lathman could make components for landmines which are detrimental to the security of the country. We also seized radio communications equipment from some Vietnamese and uncovered that they had used the equipment to relay radio messages to Hanoi.

We seized the radio equipment and a set of codes during a raid on a Vietnamese refugee's residence in Nakhon Panom in November in 1973. We uncovered that the Vietnamese were serving as "fifth column" and could send messages to Hanoi within only a few hours. It was also the first time that we could break their codes.

Q: What will the bill to streamline all laws related to illegal immigrants be named; refugee law?

A: No, we won't use the word "refugee" because its meaning is vague. We don't accept the word partly because Thailand is not a signatory of international convention on refugees. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has been trying to get us to sign the pact. But we won't sign it because the convention will subject Thailand to numerous restrictions. We want flexibility in dealing with the problem. We don't think it is necessary for us to enter into the pact because Thailand is already a member of the United Nations. In fact, we have more humanitarian treatment than some signatories of the convention.

We have thus all along called these people illegal immigrants or displaced persons. This is all for national interests. We might call this new law in the offing a bill to control some categories of alien people or a bill on the alien people who are illegal immigrants.

In short, we will compile the existing laws and streamline them into only one bill.

Q: Will the new bill contain new measures?

A: Yes, it will be a comprehensive one. For example, the illegal immigrants will come under tax collection for the first time if they earn revenue. However, the tax rates to be imposed on them might be lower than those for Thai citizens and the alien people because we hold that they would be finally resettled in third countries, if not to return to their homeland. They could not claim privileges pending their departure from Thailand any more. During their stay here, they have to be registered and abide by our restrictions which will, among other things, specify the areas they will be confined. The new law will contain measures covering every stage since these people enter the country or are born here until their departure from Thailand.

Officials must have adequate authority to control the Dien Bien Phu refugees who total over 40,000 today. The new law is necessary because of the rapidly changing situation in this region. We had never expected that tens of thousands of Vietnamese refugees would inundate our country following the downfall of the Saigon, but when problems arise from the refugee influx, we must have a new tool to cope with them. Don't forget that our country is a frontline state which has to bear the brunt of both land and boat people seeking refuge here.

While we are still unable to solve the problem stemming from the Dien Bien Phu refugees who have stayed here for about 30 years already, we are facing a new generation of Indochinese refugees who have lived here for eight years already. Not that the Internal Security Operation Command (ISOC) has not paid attention to the accumulating problems, but we need more efficient legal tools to handle it.

It's high time such a law as being conceived by NSC be enforced and I hope parliament would be aware of the vital need to legislate it.

Q: Where are the Dien Bien Phu refugees now?

A: They initially lived in their own communities along the border areas in the northeast. The government then welcomed them and even granted a one-million-baht loan for them to make a living on humanitarian grounds. They haven't paid back one baht yet.

The government then also treated them as if they were Thais because the Thai people then were sympathetic with the cause of the Vietnamese people to drive out the French, frankly speaking. However, concrete evidence was uncovered later to prove that some of the refugees were acting against the security of Thailand and the government thus began to mete out tighter measures to control them.

In 1957, they were confined to only 12 northeastern provinces, including Prachinburi. When the Viet Minh invaded Laos six years later and deployed their troops along the Thai border, the government moved certain leaders of the refugees to two southern provinces. While 705 of the refugees were moved to Phattalung, 126 others were sent to Surat Thani.

In 1969, the government confined the people in the eight Provinces of Nong Khai, Udon Thani, Sakon Nakhon, Nakhon Panom, Ubon Ratchathani, Prachinburi, Surat Thani and Phattalung. Yasothorn was later included in the confinement areas when it was upgraded as a province. Despite the measure, the Vietnamese have sneaked out to other provinces and are now found in at least 37 provinces nationwide.

Q: What are the policies of the government towards these people?

A: The Cabinet on April 28, 1970 approved the National Security Council's proposal over the issue. NSC formulated a two-step policy which said that the refugees must be all repatriated to their homeland, if possible. The other step was that measures to control the people pending their repatriation would be improved.

This has been so far our policy. We give priority to the repatriation of all the refugees to Vietnam and at the same time would try every possible way to control them so that their actions would not be detrimental to the security of the country.

Q: Could you outline their actions, which you say, are dangerous to the country's security?

A: First of all Vietnamese elements loyal to Hanoi had established their own clandestine administrative system to govern the refugees regardless of the legitimate rule of the government.

They also raised fund among themselves and sent it to Vietnam through Hong Kong. We also found concrete evidence that they supported the Thai communist movement. They arranged for some Thai communist insurgents to undergo training in Vietnam and to return here to commit subversive actions against the government. Our officials had detected radio conversations in Vietnamese language among some guerrillas of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT). In fact, our intelligence reports show that some Vietnamese could be political commissars of certain military units of CPT.

During the demonstrations against the Thanom government in October, 1973, we identified 18 Vietnamese refugees mingling with the protestors. Why do they have to do so if they don't want to undermine the stability of the government.

Q: You said that they are ruled by a clandestine organization?

A: Yes, one of their clandestine organizations is "the Central Association of the Patriotic Overseas Vietnamese" which is under the direct control of the Vietnamese Communist Party (VCP). VCP has detailed its members to work in all the levels of the organization.

The leadership core of the organization is called "trung uong" comprising five members. Under trung uong are four regional bodies, called "khu." The first regional body controls the Vietnamese in Nongkhai, Udon Thani, Khon Kaen, and Nakhon Ratchasima. The second body controls those in Sakon Nakhon and Nakhon Phanom. While the third one oversees the refugees in Surin, Ubon Ratchathani and Yasothon. The other of the nine provinces are in the jurisdiction of the fourth khu. Each of the regional bodies is governed by five members. The smallest administrative unit of the organization is communities, called chom, each of which is ruled by a leader.

There are also other clandestine organizations among the Vietnamese about which I won't go into details. In order to facilitate their underground work, the Vietnamese refugees have been trying to acquire Thai nationality through devious means.

Since ISOC was assigned to look after the issue in late 1970, we arrested about 1,500 people involved in the illegal issuance of ID cards to some of the Vietnamese refugees. Among the arrested persons are government officials, local officials, kamnans, and village headmen.

The Interior Ministry in 1978 took over the work to investigate into the illegal practices from ISOC.

Anyway, it's difficult to solve the problem completely. As you know, government officials related to the issuance of ID cards have been lured into collaborating with the refugees because of attractive amount of bribes. Formerly, a police officer would get 10,000 baht for issuing a fake ID card, but the amount of the kick-back has now shot to 50,000 baht. It's lucrative business. Furthermore, we have found that our major weakness lies at the level of kamnans and village headmen because they are not government officials. The government could not control their practices like government officials.

Q: How about the government's efforts to repatriate the Dien Bien Phu refugees?

A: We will continue lobbying for the repatriation in international fora. As in last October, NSC Secretary General Prasong (Sunsiri) will again remind the forthcoming annual conference on refugees in Geneva of the "forgotten refugees" in Thailand.

The Foreign Ministry is also negotiating the repatriation with Vietnam through its embassy here. About four or five months ago, the embassy informed the ministry that about 300 refugees were willing to return home. The ministry asked the embassy to send the list. The embassy sent the requested list, about one month ago, but there were only three persons on the list. Three out of the 30,000 people who are on the initial list for the repatriation.

Q: Do you have the list of the 30,000 people?

A: Yes, we have. The International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) also has the list, which specifies that the 30,000 people are under a repatriation programme. I and squadron leader Prasong last year met ICRC President Hayes to have him witness the Rangoon agreement and other related documents confirming that Vietnam has agreed to accept the people.

Q: How was the list made?

A: Let's first go back to 1946. The first survey that year showed that there were about 50,000 Vietnamese refugees here. Fourteen years later, the Thai Red Cross negotiated with the Vietnamese Red Cross through ICRC for the repatriation of the refugees. About 70,000 Vietnamese refugees then signed documents to confirm their willingness to return home.

After the Rangoon agreement, 75 groups of 45,241 refugees were transported from Thailand to Vietnam during 1960-1964. The repatriation was suspended when the fighting between North Vietnam and the United States erupted in the Tonkin Gulf. Hanoi used the battle as the excuse to postpone the repatriation. So, there are still 30,000 refugees pending repatriation.

In fact, we have estimated the number of all the refugees here at about 50,000. About 42,000 Vietnamese refugees have registered with us for their ID cards, but there are still thousands of others who have not been registered. The second round of talks for the resumption of the repatriation took place in Bangkok on September 29, 1970, but the Vietnamese delegates spend most of their time here visiting the refugees in various provinces. Some delegates were then reportedly officers of the Vietnamese Central Investigative Bureau. After moving about in Thailand for eight months, the delegates came up with an announcement that Hanoi was not ready to take back the refugees. They left for Hanoi on May 26, 1971, leaving about 40,000-50,000 Vietnamese refugees behind as our burden. You know, the Thai Government then wasted about one million baht to finance the delegation's time spent here. The Vietnamese announcement in 1971 also clearly states that Hanoi asked to postpone, and not to cancel the repatriation process.

Q: What is the attitude of ICRC over the issue?

A: After the Geneva conference last October, President Hayes despatched his special envoy here to follow up the issue. I briefed the envoy, the same way I am briefing you, before he went to Hanoi. He later told me after his talks with the Vietnamese that Hanoi appeared equivocal over our request for the resumption of the repatriation. The Vietnamese also asked the humanitarian organization not to step into the problem on grounds that the two countries could have direct talks to settle the issue, now that the two countries have established diplomatic relations. However, the ICRC representative maintained that it would continue taking up the issue which involved humanitarian aspects. The emissary said that ICRC wished to see families reunited. And we will continue our efforts to get the 30,000 Vietnamese refugees repatriated through ICRC.

Q: What do you think Hanoi is trying to do on this problem?

A: Hanoi has been trying to nullify the previous agreements and understandings, particularly the Rangoon pact. The Vietnamese want us to start talks anew in order to prolong the issue and even leave the Dien Bien Phu refugees in Thailand for good. They have been attempting to use the Thai-Vietnamese joint communique on August 6, 1976 to overrule the Rangoon agreement.

The Vietnamese managed to get the wording in the joining communique which was signed by ex-Foreign Minister Phichai Rattakun and former Foreign Minister Nguyun Duy Trinh during Bhichai's visit to Hanoi, slanted in their favour.

The joint communique says something to this effect: "The two countries agreed to set up a joint committee to discuss the problem of the Vietnamese in Thailand further, including the modalities for repatriation to their native country."

It sounds beneficial to Thailand, but then the Vietnamese have been trying to interpret from the statement that some of the Vietnamese would continue staying in Thailand while others would be repatriated. The tricky word Hanoi managed to include in the communique is "further."

You might have noticed the Hanoi has since then reaffirmed its adherence to the joint communique without any reference to the Rangoon agreement. It's tactics are quite clear. The Vietnamese leaders want the communique to overrule the Rangoon agreement.

Nonetheless, Vietnam made a blunder during the Geneva meeting last October when its delegate made a statement implying that Hanoi still sticks by the Rangoon agreement.



The Vietnamese representative was trying to defend his government's position in response to the statement of NSC Chief Squadron Leader Prasong who castigated Hanoi for its dilly-dallying tactics to take back what he called "the forgotten refugees." A part of the Vietnamese representative statement says: "With regard to the implementation of the Rangoon agreement, after the Bangkok meeting the Vietnamese authorities have on several occasions proposed to Thailand that negotiations should resume, but have never received a reply..."

Squadron Leader Prasong, as you might still remember, later made use of the Vietnamese statement when he returned to Bangkok. He then gave interviews to Thai reporters that Hanoi had admitted the validity of the Rangoon agreement, citing the Vietnamese delegate's statement as evidence.

The interviews prompted Vietnam to issue a statement to UNHCR, claiming that the public statement made by Squadron Leader Prasong was "unilateral" and reaffirming its adherence to the joint communique on August 6, 1976. Hanoi refused to admit its mistake in the international conference but then its delegate's statement is on record and witnessed by over 100 delegates from other countries.

#### ENVOY TO PRC COMMENTS ON KHMER ROUGE SUPPORT

BK251026 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Thai Ambassador to the PRC Koson Sinthuanon said China supports the Khmer Rouge because it realizes that the Khmer Rouge is the only faction that really fights the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin regime to liberate Kampuchea from the Vietnamese occupation. Therefore, China disagrees with any plan to eliminate the Khmer Rouge's power. The ambassador revealed that China also supports other Khmer factions, but it holds that they do not fight the Vietnamese troops seriously, since most of them only fight for the interests of their own groups. China will continue to support the Khmer Rouge whether the latter are able to return to power or not.

Koson said he has never seen any communist country return to democracy. Kampuchea can be anything, a communist or neutral country, but the Khmer Rouge's power should not be diminished. Certain countries are trying to find ways to prevent the Khmer Rouge from returning to power after the Vietnamese troops are driven out of Kampuchea, but such countries are living in a dream.

Touching on the goal to form a coalition government for Kampuchea, the ambassador said the idea is to improve the Khmer Rouge's image. He said the formation of a coalition government for the Khmer resistance factions will enable them to enjoy the full support of other countries which recognize their government.

The Thai ambassador disclosed that there is still a good chance of success in forming a coalition government among the Khmer factions because they have shown reconciliatory gestures to each other. They should try to form a coalition first before thinking of sharing power. They delay would only allow the Soviet Union to further strengthen its influence in Southeast Asia. At present, the Soviet Union has advisors in all the Indochinese countries. Son Sann's faction, which has created obstacles in the efforts to form a coalition government, should realize this fact.

#### POST EDITORIAL VIEWS TOXIC GAS CHARGES

BK251027 Bangkok POST in English 25 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "An Issue That Must Not Be Shelved"]

[Text] Wise politicians know that the best way of tackling a problem which appears to have neither a practical nor popular solution is to shelve it, if at all possible, until the public clamour has died down and then quietly take action when it is judged that most people have forgotten the issue. But then some politicians decide that it is better to forget that the issue ever existed in the first place. In short, it has become too hot to handle.

Several months ago when evidence -- albeit circumstantial -- surfaced of the use of Soviet-made toxic gas against the civilian populations of Laos and Afghanistan, newspapers around the globe took up the issue demanding explanations and preventive and punitive action. This was followed by a United Nations "fact-finding" investigation which apparently failed to turn up any "facts" palatable to the investigators or their governments. The United States Government then took up the crusade and its embassies around the world released voluminous reports to the media.

Now the silence is deafening and with world attention focussed on the battleground in the South Atlantic, there are genuine fears that the "yellow rain" controversy has been consigned to history and that, once again, a superpower has managed to get away with an outrageous attempt at genocide with no deterrents imposed to stop it continuing the process.

The Soviet Union cites a lack of motivation to refute allegations it had anything to do with the "yellow rain" attacks. But analysts have pointed out that although the Russians have, of late, been trying to get maximum publicity for their calls for arms control in Europe and elsewhere and claim that participation in toxic gas attacks would be the height of folly at such a time, there does exist a very strong motivation for such clandestine operations. The use of these chemical weapons has mainly been against rebels who cannot be conquered in any other way: enemies based in mountain hide-outs who cannot be flushed out by the normal processes of warfare without unacceptable casualties. This applied to the Yemen in the days of Nasser and also applies to Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Eritrea and to the much-victimised Mong hilltribes of Laos where chemical weapons have been used. Toxic gas attacks represent the most strategic -- if morally reprehensible -- method of eliminating these dissident tribesmen and thereby subduing a hostile environment. Latest reports indicate that "yellow rain" is still being used, especially in Afghanistan.

There have been too many verified cases of these attacks occurring in remote areas for the whole issue to be quietly forgotten. American experts have claimed that there have been at least 432 chemical attacks in recent years and that more than 10,000 people have been killed and tens of thousands maimed. Even if these figures are exaggerated, there is still most definitely a case to answer. This newspaper is not alone in refusing to allow the whole controversy to be shelved in some international bureaucrat's dust-enshrouded pigeon hole.

#### FRENCH TRADE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH PREM

BK260630 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Visiting French Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Trade Michel Jobert called on Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon at Government House at 0800 today. The prime minister said he was pleased the French Government had sent such a high-level official to visit Thailand. He said France is a good ally which has provided extensive cooperation and assistance to Thailand for the benefit of both Thailand and France. He said he was impressed during his recent official visit to France and was greatly honored to have called on the French president and prime minister.

Michel Jobert informed the prime minister that he had called on the Thai commerce and industry ministers and said his discussions with them were very useful. He expressed the hope that Thai-French relations will be further strengthened.

The prime minister asked the French minister to convey his regards to the president and prime minister of France. He also extended best wishes to the French visitor.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS PRC 'SABOTAGE'

OW251852 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 25 -- The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today sent a note to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, protesting against the new and serious Chinese violations at the common border.

The note reads: "Since the beginning of 1982, the Chinese side has on many occasions sent its soldiers and militia to destroy the Thoong Khoang dam about 500 metres inside Vietnamese territory and near Marker 74 in Ngoc Khe village, Trung Khanh District, Cao Bang Province.

"On January 13, 1982, dozens of Chinese soldiers and militiamen blew up 10 metres of the dam with four explosive charges, causing losses to the local economy. On April 22, 1982 a group of Chinese scouts moved into reconnoitre the place but fled when spotted out. Two days later on April 24, some 300 Chinese soldiers and militiamen in uniform crossed the border and used sledge hammers, steel barks and explosives to damage an additional five metres of the dam. Mined on two occasions, the Thoong Khoang dam suffered heavy damage, causing flood to more than 60 hectares of cultivated land in Ngoc Khe village. More serious still, on May 19, while the local population was out to repair the dam, and fighting back flood water, Chinese troops across the border opened fire at the villagers at work, wounding two of them."

The note stressed: "These acts of sabotage of the Chinese side are very brutal and serious, causing indignation among the local population. Together with the armed provocations and intrusions into Vietnamese border areas during the past period, these acts lie in the Chinese authorities' scheme to sabotage Vietnam's economy and cause difficulties to production and the dnpy [as received] life of the local people, and perpetuate tension along the border with Vietnam.

"The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam strongly denounces and condemns the above-mentioned criminal acts of the Chinese authorities, and firmly demands that they stop such acts immediately and ensure that they should not happen again.

"The Vietnamese people are resolved to defend their territorial integrity and protect production and the livelihood of the population in the border areas. The Chinese authorities have to bear full responsibility for all consequences of their criminal acts."

HANOI HITS THAI GENERAL'S REMARKS ON VIETNAMESE

BK260750 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] In an interview with the Thai paper NATION REVIEW on 24 May, a Thai major general of the internal security operations command of the Thai Army said that Vietnam has established a fifth column in Thailand among the 30,000 Vietnamese who have been living in that country for decades for the purpose of carrying out subversive activities.

This major general also irresponsibly said that a number of Hanoi men are political commissars in the various rebellious groups in Thailand -- which are actually Maoist groups.

The Bangkok administration has been an effective instrument wielded by Beijing to oppose and undermine the revolution of the three Indochinese countries and to fulfill Beijing's expansionist policies in Southeast Asia. Presumably, this is the reason why the Thai major general dared not refer to Beijing, which is actually organizing and commanding the fifth column force as public opinion in Southeast Asia has clearly pointed out. Instead, he made slanderous allegations against the Vietnamese people, who wish only to live in peace and friendship with the Thai people.

NHAN DAN COMMENTS ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

OW251534 Hanoi VNA in English 1449 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 25 -- NHAN DAN today in a commentary on the conference of the Coordination Bureau of non-aligned countries to open in Havana on May 31 says that all schemes to divert the Non-Aligned Movement from its fundamental objectives will fail. The full text of the commentary follows:

"Over the three years since the sixth Havana summit, the Non-Aligned Movement has seen major changes in the international situation. The three revolutionary currents have continuously been on the offensive. The Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community have constantly developed. The national liberation movement has won many more victories. The peace movement that swept Western Europe and northern America is an important motive force to speed up the struggle against nuclear war. Many more countries have joined the Non-Aligned Movement, bringing its [words indistinct] of the movement. Frightened by the growing strength of the forces of national independence, peace, democracy and socialism, the U.S. and other imperialist forces in collusion with Beijing expansionism and hegemonism have mounted counter-attacks in hopes of regaining their lost positions. They have pushed forward the arms race and conducted provocations in many places, thus increasing international tension. They have sought ways and means to sow division and conflicts among member countries of the Non-Aligned Movement in an attempt to weaken the movement and check its advance. In the face of this complicated situation, some persons who have not seen the basic trend of development of the Non-Aligned Movement feel anxious about the capability of preventing war and defending peace as well as the prospects of the revolutionary, progressive movement of countries and the Non-Aligned Movement's potential for development. This has played into the hands of unhealthy forces. They have blamed the present tense world situation on the division of the world into blocs and on the dispute between the superpowers. They attempt to make the movement return to the so-called "initial objectives" and to the policy of "neutrality between the two blocs" and "opposition to the two superpowers." Yet, their real design is to divert the Non-Aligned Movement from its fundamental objectives, to back imperialism and international reaction, and to sever the movement from the socialist community.

The fact is that the struggle between the forces of progress and retrogression has begun right after the birth of the Non-Aligned Movement, i.e., the struggle between the countries actively struggling against imperialism and colonialism for genuine national independence and freedom and those advocating "neutrality" "standing on the fence between the two blocs," which actually boils down to compromising with, abetting and even tailing after imperialism and international reaction. The progressive forces have (other) important victories in upholding the movement's anti-imperialist banner. Meanwhile the retrogressive forces did not cease their counter-attacks. The conference of foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries held in New Delhi in February 1981 reaffirmed the fundamental objective of the Non-Aligned Movement. However, of late some forces have rehashed the obsolete theme of "neutrality between the two blocs" in an attempt to influence the coming conference of the Coordinating Bureau. This plot is doomed to failure since today more and more non-aligned countries have realized that the enemy of peace, national independence and of the Non-Aligned Movement is imperialism headed by the U.S. imperialists and that the present tension is caused by the warlike policy pursued by the Reagan administration with the connivance of other imperialist and international reactionary forces. They have also realized that the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community are striving for objectives (?consistent) with the movement's fundamental objectives, namely peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. Experiences in struggle have made it amply clear that in our time national independence is closely associated with socialism. To enhance close solidarity with and enjoy the effective support of the countries in the socialist community is the foremost factor in the struggle to maintain and develop the gains of the national liberation movement, to establish a new, equitable and fair international economic order, and to thwart all attacks by imperialism and international reaction. The doctrine of "neutrality" is a sinister scheme to detach the non-aligned countries from the socialist countries, their genuine friends and allies of utmost importance, and weaken and undermine the movement.



The current conflict about the Malvinas Islands fresh example of how much the U.S. and British imperialists are ready to join their hands in countering the non-aligned countries and trampling upon the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and freedom of other nations. This situation as well as the vivid practice of the struggle of the Non-Aligned Movement over the past two decades of its existence have helped the people in the non-aligned countries realize who are their dangerous enemies and who are reliable friends.

For some time now, some people have tried to distort the relations of solidarity and cooperation between the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples, claiming that "Vietnam interferes in Kampuchea's affairs" and that the Kampuchea issue is a "conflict" and a "dispute" in the movement between two non-aligned countries, caused by the "vestiges of colonialism" and "expansionist tendency." They deliberately and completely kept silent before the Chinese reactionaries' crime of using the Pol Pot clique to kill millions of Kampucheans. The presence of Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea conforms with the bilateral treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation aimed at helping the Kampuchean people defend their independence and freedom faced with the threat of the Chinese reactionaries. The independent and non-aligned state of Kampuchea, which has revived and has seen growing stability, is now an important factor for the defence of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The root cause of the tension in this region is Beijing's policy of expansionism and hegemonism of collusion with Washington. As pointed out in the final declaration of the New Delhi conference of the foreign ministers of non-aligned countries, it is imperative to seek "a measure to reduce tension (in Southeast Asia) by a package political solution," whereby it envisages the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Southeast Asia, and urges all countries in the region to conduct a dialogue leading to the settlement of the existing dispute, thereby ensuring lasting peace and stability in this region of the world. Similarly, the presence of Soviet armed units in Afghanistan at the request of the legal government of this country will help the Afghan people defend their independence and freedom against the rebels directed by Washington and Beijing. All attempts to raise the "Afghan problem" and the "Kampuchean problem" at the non-aligned forum are aimed at causing discord and weakening and undermining the movement.

Developing the fine tradition of the movement, and overcoming all sabotage schemes of imperialism and international reaction, and supported by the good will of the majority of member countries and of Cuba, the president of the movement, the conference of the Coordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement to be held in Havana is certain to continue upholding the banner of solidarity against imperialism and colonialism and to take the Non-Aligned Movement to new successes.

#### NHAN DAN PRAISES BREZHNEV PEACE PROPOSALS

OW260750 Hanoi VNA in English 0732 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 26 -- The recent proposals of President Leonid Brezhnev for limiting strategic weapons are peace proposals which reflect a high sense of responsibility, says NHAN DAN today.

The paper continues: Unforgetful of the lessons of the past and keenly watching the war preparations by the bellicose circles in the United States and other Western countries, the Soviet Union, however, does not support the viewpoint that only military force and a foreign policy based on force can ensure lasting peace. The Soviet leaders have time and again asserted that such a policy would (not) [parentheses as received] lead to peace, instead will only stimulate the arms race, confrontation and finally war.



NHAN DAN goes on: In its persistent effort for peace and disarmament, the Soviet Union has repeatedly put forth practical proposals and initiatives, especially with regard to the situation in Europe, in the hope first of all of halting the continued increase of the nuclear arsenal. The Soviet Union has unilaterally reduced its army by 20,000 men and 1,000 tanks in Europe, took the unilateral decision to postpone the development of medium-range nuclear weapons in its European territory, and has in fact started reducing a considerable number of these missiles.

Now, at a time when the special session of the U.N. General Assembly is to convene and the Soviet-American talks on limiting strategic weapons are likely to resume, the Soviet Union has proposed a status quo of the present balance. On the other hand, it has declared that right now, as the arms limitation talks begin, the Soviet and U.S. [as received] should maintain the present quantities of their strategic weapons and should limit their modernization to the lowest level. As rightly pointed out by President Brezhnev, whether the U.N. General Assembly's special session and the Soviet-American talks can yield positive results or not depends of the attitude of the U.S. and its allies, NHAN DAN concludes.

DO MUOI, SRV ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISIT HUNGARY

Delegation's Arrive

OW211918 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 21 -- A Vietnamese economic delegation led by Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Vietnamese section of the Vietnamese-Hungarian Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation Committee, arrived in Budapest on May 20.

The delegation was welcomed by Janos Borbandi, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Hungarian Sub-commission of the Hungarian-Vietnamese Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee; Jozsef Varga, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to Vietnam, and others.

Meetings, Award Ceremony

OW260729 Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 26 -- The tenth session of the Vietnam-Hungary Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation has been held in Budapest.

The session was attended by a Vietnamese delegation led by Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Communist party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and president of the Vietnamese Section in the joint commission, and a Hungarian delegation led by Janos Borbandi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and president of the Hungarian section in the joint commission.

The two sides reviewed their work since the ninth session and worked out measures to promote cooperation and goods exchange between the two countries in the years to come.

A ceremony was held on May 24 at the Vietnamese Embassy in Budapest to confer Vietnam's Friendship Order and Medal on Hungarian officials with much contributions to enhancing cooperation between Vietnam and Hungary. The conferment made on the 25th anniversary of the Vietnam-Hungary Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was attended by Do Muoi, Janos Borbandi, and others.

LE DUAN GREETES HUNGARY'S KADAR ON BIRTHDAY

OW251930 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 25 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, today sent a message to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, greeting his 70th birthday. The message praised Janos Kadar as "an outstanding son of the Hungarian people and an eminent militant of the international communist and workers' movement" who has "made big contributions to the founding, building and defending of the Hungarian People's Republic and has worked tirelessly for the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism."

The message wished brilliant successes of the Hungarian people in implementing the resolutions of the Hungarian party's 12th congress and constant development of the militant solidarity and the fraternal cooperation between Vietnam and Hungary on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

NHAN DAN CONGRATULATES HUNGARY'S KADAR

OW260759 Hanoi VNA in English 0726 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 26 -- NHAN DAN's editorial today congratulates the first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Janos Kadar, on his being presented with Vietnam's Sao Vang (Gold Star) Order.

The paper says: "The event marks a high appreciation by the Communist Party, the Government and the people of Vietnam of Comrade Janos Kadar's role and great services in Hungary's socialist construction and in the consolidation and promotion of the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between Vietnam and Hungary. This is also a high appreciation of his active contributions to the world communist and workers' movement. The conferment of Vietnam's highest distinction on First Secretary Janos Kadar expresses the sincere feelings felt by the party, the government and people of Vietnam towards the esteemed leader of the working class and working people of Hungary. This is also an expression of Vietnam's profound gratitude for Hungary's great, valuable support and assistance."

NHAN DAN highlights the prominent role played by Janos Kadar in smashing the counter-revolutionary rebellion in Hungary in 1956, and praises him as an eminent activist in the international communist and workers' movement. It goes on: "Under the leadership of the H.S.W.P. led by First Secretary Janos Kadar, the Hungarian revolution has passed through a period of historic significance. The Hungarian people are successfully building a developed socialist society. Hungary has become more prosperous, the people's political and ideological unity firmer, and the party of the working class stronger in implementing its glorious historic mission. The international prestige of the Hungarian People's Republic has risen constantly."

In conclusion the paper wishes the Hungarian leader the best of health so as to lead the Hungarian people to successfully carry out the resolutions of the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and the fraternal friendship, solidarity and multiform cooperation between Vietnam and Hungary constant consolidation and development.

LE DUAN GREETES PCI'S BERLINGUER ON BIRTHDAY

OW240725 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 24 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, has sent a message of congratulations to Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Communist Party of Italy, on his 60th birthday. Le Duan wished Enrico Berlinguer good health and success in his highly responsible mission.

HANOI REPORTS ON AGRICULTURE AS OF 15 MAY

BK210956 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] According to the General Statistics Department, as of 15 May, northern provinces and cities had harvested 58,000 hectares of early 5th-month spring rice or 5.4 percent of the cultivated area.

Binh Tri Thien Province has harvested almost 59 percent of its cultivated area. Nghe Tinh, Vinh Phu and Ha Bac Provinces have harvested from 2 to 4 percent of their 5th-month spring rice cultivated areas. Provinces in the Red River Delta have just embarked on the harvest work.

Southern provinces and cities have planted 261,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, achieving almost 40 percent of the plan norm or 50,000 hectares more than the last crop. Provinces from Thuan Hai southward have planted 210,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, achieving more than 39 percent of planned area. These provinces and cities in the south are guiding cooperatives, production collectives and peasants to integrate plowing equipment and energy and concentrate their efforts on planting the remaining 400,000 hectares of summer-fall rice and providing special care for this crop in order to obtain a good yield to offset the losses in the last winter-spring crop. These localities have also plowed 441,000 hectares of ricefields for the 10th-month crop and planted 180,000 hectares of early 10th-month rice or 33,000 hectares more than the same period last year.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL STRESSES GRAIN PROCUREMENT

BK181550 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 May 82 pp 1, 4

[NHAN DAN 4 May editorial: "Grain Procurement"]

[Text] Procurement of grain for this year must be increased by 32 percent over 1981. At a time when production, despite some new developments, is encountering numerous difficulties, and when imbalances in the economy are adversely affecting the circulation and distribution of grain, grain procurement has become a glorious but difficult task which needs great and comprehensive efforts if it is to be carried out satisfactorily. Fostering their achievements and experiences attained over the past year, many localities have worked hard on grain procurement since early this year. In general, however, the results obtained were still poor. As of 20 April, the northern provinces were able to attain 76 percent or more of the grain procurement target for the 1981 10th-month crop while the former Nam Bo provinces achieved approximately 55 percent of the target for both the 1981 10th-month crop and the 1981-82 winter-spring crop. Provinces along the coastal area of central Vietnam and in the Central Highlands attained a lower percentage. The poor results attained in grain procurement have directly affected state efforts to achieve a balance of grain especially during the preharvest period. Therefore, it is now an urgent task for the grain sector and for various localities to try at all costs to fulfill the remainder of the grain procurement target for the 10th-month crop and to make active preparations to fulfill the grain procurement target for the winter-spring crop. Only through the vigorous acceleration of grain production and through the satisfactory fulfillment of grain procurement can we meet the state's requirements for grain.

The state's grain procurement policy covers three fields of activity: The collection of agricultural taxes; the collection and purchase of grain under two-way economic contracts; and the exchange of grain by agreement. Agricultural taxes are a form through which peasants make direct obligatory contribution of products to the state. The collection and purchase of grain under contracts are a form of economic exchange through which peasants sell to the state a quantity of grain proportionate to the quantity of materials and goods they have received from the state. The exchange of grain by agreement is a form of barter trade which is carried out by the agreement of both sides.

Whatever the forms, the purpose remains unchanged, that is, to ensure that the state is able to control a large segment of grain and goods in order to serve the various economic and social requirements and the people's livelihood. Therefore, paying agricultural taxes and selling grain under two-way contracts or at agreed-upon prices are the responsibility and obligation of peasants. Grain procurement is a task of economic and political significance, requiring the motivation of the masses. That is why the adoption of economic, political and indoctrination measures to achieve this purpose has been regarded as a principled and highly practicable solution. Experiences obtained recently show that many localities have failed to fulfill their tasks, chiefly due to the fact that they only emphasized the economic measure which advocates increasing the price and using money or goods as a means to purchase grain. As these conditions were not available, these localities were unable to carry out their collection and purchase activities. They were even unable to carry out the collection of taxes and debts satisfactorily or to settle two-way economic contracts financially. Meanwhile, those localities properly adopting the three economic, political and indoctrination measures were reported to have attained good results. This was done by actively preparing materials, goods and cash for the purchase of grain at various hamlets and villages when the rice harvest was in its busiest stage, while increasing indoctrination within the party and among the people, praising the good examples set by cadres, party members, youth union members and youths, and motivating peasants to pay taxes and sell grain to the state. Through these measures they created a widespread mass movement and a high morale for various festive grain delivery drives. They also attached importance to market management by preventing private traders from going to the rural areas to compete with the state in purchasing grain and by resolutely taking administrative and legal steps against speculative hoarders of grain and against those who had evaded their obligations. All these experiences must be put into use in the procurement of grain during the forthcoming winter-spring grain harvest.

Problems regarding the organization of collection and purchase activities must also be solved satisfactorily. While concentrating on collecting and purchasing paddy, we should not belittle the procurement of subsidiary food products. We must take into consideration the fact that the target for the procurement of subsidiary food products in terms of paddy constitutes one-tenth of this year's overall target for grain procurement. Specific attention must be paid to the quality of grain. Unhusked rice delivered to state granaries must be dry and clean and must meet set standards. Organizations responsible for grain collection and purchase activities must prepare enough measuring, packaging, shipping and storage facilities. They must organize initial profit-and-loss accounting activities, closely control the entire amount of grain to be delivered to the treasury, and eliminate the phenomenon of "delivering nothing to the state granary" or "making security deposits" because the latter is nothing but a variation of the former.

Along with stepping up production, the procurement of grain is contributing directly to solving the people's food problem. This task must be carried out with close guidance by all party committee echelons and by the administration at all levels.



MALAYSIABANGKOK POST REPORTS ON MALAY INSURGENTS

BK200810 Bangkok POST in English 20 May 82 p 4

[By Tony Davis]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur -- The Communist Party of Malaya (CPM), based along the Thai-Malaysian border has reacted forcefully to attempts by Muslim secessionists to challenge its hold on the strategic Betong Salient. It has now effectively reasserted control over the tongue of territory in Southern Yala Province jutting into northern Malaysia, say authoritative Malaysian sources.

But while the Muslim threat posed by the Pattani United Liberation Organization (PULO) has been checked by reinforcement of communist forces, last year's CPM-PULO imbroglio has gone to sharpen differences between the CPM and its main rival faction.

Malaysian Ministry of Home Affairs sources who closely monitor communist activities along the border note a marked shift of forces from the CPM's largely Muslim 10th Regiment based in Waeng District of Narathiwat apparently to bolster the 12th Regiment in the troubled salient.

Recent intelligence figures on communist strength in the border zone indicate the 12th Regiment, last year estimated at around 500 armed and uniformed guerrillas has expanded to 700. The 10th Regiment has been cut back from around 600 to 380 men today.

All told Malaysian official figures put total communist strength in various factors just north of the border at 2,200 with a slight margin of error conceded for insurgents not actually on file. Of the 2,200 approximately 1,130 belong to the mainstream DPM, commanded in the border zone by Central Committee Member Ah Su.

PULO attempts to undermine the communists' longstanding grip on the Betong Salient by propaganda work among Muslim villagers effectively under CPM administration appear to have dropped off markedly this year, say analysts. This military sources estimate PULO strength at only a little over 300 men of which not more than around half are believed to have moved into the salient last year.

But the CPM's initial failure to meet the Muslim challenge that last year sparked a refugee exodus into Malaysia has aggravated differences with the mainstream party's foremost border rival, the Marxist-Leninist faction (CPM-ML). The ML's, formerly part of the 12th Regiment itself, split from the mother party in 1974 and have since expanded significantly.

Latest estimates number the CPM-ML at just under 600 guerrillas -- a notable proportion women -- commanded by Jiang Zhong-wen. It controls the western edge of the Betong Salient.

Documents seized by security forces over recent months in the salient printed by the CPM-ML accuse the mainstream party of being unable to counter the influence of Muslim insurgents and alienating villagers in areas under its control by demands for protection money. "They (the CPM-MLO) have been trying to take advantage of the situation by expanding into surrounding districts," said one Malaysian official.

He added aggressive Marxist-Leninist efforts to capitalise on the CPM's difficulties have exacerbated longstanding ideological and territorial squabbles between the factions. To date the two groups have clashed six times, the latest fighting coming towards the end of last year in the aftermath of the PULO push into the salient.

But analysts in the Malaysian capital say the reinforcement of CPM forces in the area has deterred any further inroads by the CPM-ML and the situation has now stabilised. "Both factions still remain pro-Beijing and there is probably a reluctance to let things get out of hand (militarily)," said one. "They both stand to lose too much, either with or without the PULO factor."



The third communist grouping, the Revolutionary Faction (CPM-RF), based to the west in Sadao District of Songkhla, is now virtually defunct, say Malaysian sources. The RF, formerly the 8th Regiment of the CPM, was the first to set up a rival central committee in a welter of recriminations in 1970.

Intelligence reports that two years ago put the band at 160 today indicate a drop to just 120, caused mostly by defections and surrenders. "They are fully occupied keeping themselves alive," said a Western military observer.

Meanwhile south of the border, an estimated 280 communist insurgents remain at large. All belong to the CPM mainstream and most are grouped in the 5th Assault Unit in the Perak-Kelantan border area and the 6th Assault Unit in the Bentong area on the Selangor Pahang border.

A smaller group called the 7th Assault Unit operates in the jungles of eastern Kelantan. But their offensive capacity remains minimal. Diplomatic analysts note that between August last year and March this year only two incidents were reported south of the "stop-line" of forts spread out just south of the rugged 560-kilometre border line. Some 20,000 troops of the Royal Malaysian Army are deployed along the "stop-line" to contain insurgent infiltration south into Peninsula Malaysia. However, a spate of ambushes near and along the nearly completed East-West highway just south of border did occur late last year. In the worst incident, seven troops were killed on a road near Baling only 15 kilometres from the Thai border and a longtime blackspot. The incidents raised fears in Malaysian military and police circles that communist infrastructure in southern Thailand was recovering from the disruption inflicted by major joint Thai-Malaysian sweeps in the late seventies, permitting a more aggressive response.

But political subversion, particularly among the Malay community, is regarded here as a far more pressing concern than a well contained military threat. A larger Malay constituency has long been a major plan in the policy of the CPM. The party's support base has traditionally been among the disaffected Chinese. But observers note that around one third of CPM guerrillas are now Malay, most recruited in Thailand, according to Malay sources. Efforts to win increased rural Malay support within Malaysia itself have been stepped up over the last year, say informed sources. This is seen as a reaction to the 1980 defection of Malay party Chairman Musa Ahmad to the government. Musa, who returned to Malaysia from Beijing (where CPM Secretary-General Chin Peng still remains), was at pains to draw attention to low morale in the predominantly Malay 10th Regiment and urge other Malays to defect. The CPM's clandestine radio, the Voice of the Malaysian Revolution (since renamed Voice of Malayan Democracy), was equally sharp in its rebuttal of Musa's claims and insistence that all was well in the key regiment.

A further factor behind concentration on increased Malay support is the need to counter Soviet efforts to win over key Malay figures in the administration and public life, say analysts. In line with Beijing's own perceptions of the international and regional situation, the CPM has called for a "democratic patriotic united front" and a "democratic coalition government" in the face of a purported Soviet-Vietnamese threat.

The party's most noteworthy move to date has been the establishment of a revolutionary Malay nationalist party of Malays (RMNPM) last May. The new body, a resurrection of the CPM's old front organisation, the Malay Nationalist Party of the post-war years, is chaired by Abdullah C.D., CPM Central Committee member and commander of the 10th Regiment.

To date there are no indications the RMNPM has moved beyond paper. But in the light of widespread CPM recruitment of southern Thai Muslims and well-publicised evidence of Soviet recruitment of influential Malays in recent years, the dimensions of the problem are not lost on security officials here. As one senior Ministry of Home Affairs analyst concluded soberly in a recent seminar on regional and domestic security, "It can no longer be said that Islam can provide an effective inhibitor or deterrent against communism."

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